# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH MAY.

THE PIONEER makes the following pertinent remarks on the Bengal Municipalities' Bill in roduced in the Bengal Council:

"One can hardly imagine how Sir Richard Temple's Councillors can introduce this long-winded topic without blushing at one another. The Bill is confessedly one for local self-rule, yet under it, the local Magistrate, who is *ex-officio* chairman, may despotically rule the Commission. We do not say that this is necessarily an evil. On the contrary, we hold it may be all the better that an energetic and sensible Chairman should not be hampered by dummy-Commissioners. Our objection is simply against inconsistency and contradiction. If the Bengal Council honestly desires to confer self-rule on the Mofussil towns, it must allow them to elect their own chairman, and re-elect Commissioners after the expiry of their three years' term of service. The provision need not necessarily detract from the Magistrate's influence in his district."

Half measures do no good.

WE ARE glad to see our Allahabad contemporary raise his voice against wholesale flogging. Last year the daily average number of prisoners to the Amritsar Jail was only about 600, and the number flogged during the year was 314. The writer says:

"If there were such a thing as public opinion in this country, or if any person unconnected with the Department ever saw a jail report, some scheme would certainly long ago have been devised to improve prison discipline and at the same time impose a check on the ill-temper, want of tact, and judgment so often manifested by Superintendents in their magisterial capacity.

We would remind the Inspector-General and his flogging subordinates (we find there is another at Gurdaspur—a good second) that in England, only the Prison Directors (and *never* the Governor) award corporal punishment, and that all over the Continent, from Berlin to Lisbon, flogging is simply unknown. In Portland and Chatham, with an average of from twelve to sixteen thousand prisoners each, there are not forty cases of corporal punishment per annum, while the discipline of course, is as superior to ours as are the means at their disposal. To compare the brutality and stiff neckedness of the English rough, to the mild and unresisting Hindu is to liken a hard-baked brick to a mass of potter's clay. If at home such strictness of discipline is attained with the minimum of corporal punishment, we see no reason why equally good results could not be arrived at, and even more easily, in this country by the same means."

But, argue our Indian officials, India is not England. And undoubtedly it is not. In England an officer given to such wholesale flogging as the Superintendent of the Amritsar Jail would not be allowed to retain his post for a day.

A CORRESPONDENT in a Bombay paper thus describes the present condition of Goa:

"Tavernier who visited Goa in 1641-48, states that 'the Viceroy of that time, Don Phillip de Mascarenhas, was the richest Portuguese that ever left the East.' Now Goa is a monument of departed greatness. Its fertile soil still rewards the fortunate cultivators! but its streets are scenes of utter desolations its buildings roofless, its tombs of lordly bishops, Fidalgos, and governors mouldering as they conceal, and twisted roots struggle successfully to displace the stones of its massive walls. The squares, and markets once populous are now the haunt of serpents and noxious reptiles. The Mandory, which was once the resort of merchants from Arabia Persia, America, Cambay, Bengal, Pegu, Siam, Java, Malacca, China, &c., is now overgrown with cocoanut trees. A few human beings that meet the eye, instead of the 200,000, which the city once contained increase rather than diminish the dismal effect of the scene; as sepulchral looking at the spectacle around them their pallid countenances and emaciated forms seem so many incarnations of the curse of desolation which still hovers over the ruins of Goa. In 1758 the Viceroy transferred his habitual residence to Pangim, which is now called 'Nova Goa,' *i. e.*, New Goa, and is the present capital of Portuguese India."

THE CAUSE of female education has taken a new turn in Japan. Her Majesty the Empress has resolved to establish a college for the training of young girls who may wish to follow the profession of teacher, and has given five thousand Gns from her private purse towards the construction of the college building.

THE TIMES contains an interesting account of the printing of one million twenty-five thousands handbills in the space of half an hour. This was done by a Walter press at the office of the *Glasgow News* and the hand-bill which measured 3 inches by two was stereotyped 336 times, and the whole number was printed in 4,000 revolutions of the press; but it took ten hours to cut the circular up to the proper size!

THE RUSSIAN PRESS appears to be much exercised by the failure of the system of trial by jury introduced by the present Emperor in 1864, and the judges are said "to be not much better qualified for their duties than the juries." Acquittals of avowed criminals, and convictions of innocent people, happen every day. As to the advocates, "few possess any real knowledge of the law; most of them are mere agents, and many act for both sides!"

IN HIS latest work, "Parnassus," Mr. Emerson makes some interesting remarks on the English poets. He divides them into two classes—the poets of education and practice. Of the first class, he deems Pope the best type. Milton was a poet both by nature and education. Chaucer, Shakespeare, Ben Johnson are included in the second class, and so is Wordsworth, who, though encumbered for years with childish whims, was at last, by his religious insight, lifted to genius. Scott is dismissed as "only an accomplished rhymer, master of the ballad,—but never crossing the threshold of the epic."

TUESDAY, 18TH MAY.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary makes some strange disclosures regarding the adulteration of articles of food in the gay capital:

"The great problem with many bakers in Paris is to make bread in the shortest time possible, with little flour and much water. By the addition of one ounce of blue vitriol dissolved in one quart of water, the bread rises beautifully and well, and each pound of it retains an extra ounce of water; alum does the same duty, and in the hospitals of Paris, many patients are treated for alum poisoning. Milk is generally adulterated, from one-fifth to one-half of its volume, with water; it undergoes three baptisms; first with the farmer, second with the wholesale agent, and third with the retailer. Further, this adulteration is preceded by a skimming of the milk in order to enable the dairyman to make whipped cream, by the addition of a little more milk."

Dairymen in the vicinity of the city carry on business with greater profit as they can administer the three sacramental waterings all at once. Sugar, the white of eggs, and a dash of cream, with a vigorous application of the pump, produce an excellent milk "fresh from the cow," "and to avoid the preparation from being adulterated, it is sold in sealed bottles, The eighteenth century was the age of coffee, the nineteenth is that of chicory. France consumes annually 80,000 tons of chicory, and one-third of this is even adulterated. Chicory is made without chicory, as jewellery without jewels, and in both cases, the imitations even are imitated: to a little chicory add water, grease or rancid butter, then red ochre, chalk, and *clay*; this is the formula for making chicory, as a scoundrel confessed who manufactured 150 tons of it for several years.

Adulteration of food flourishes here in full luxuriance, but we believe it has not yet been carried to such scientific perfection as it seems to have been in Paris.

WE TAKE from the London *Examiner* the following paragraph about Col. Phayre, the ex-Resident of Baroda:

"The more clearly the conduct of Colonel Phayre comes into view, the more amazing does it appear that the Government should have originally selected him for the very delicate duties of Resident at Baroda, still more that they should have continued him in the office when the Guicower had been placed on his probation. Colonel Phayre's "record," as the Americans say, is not the altogether satisfactory. His zeal no one disputes; but other qualities beside zeal are needed in a political officer. An admirer of Colonel Phayre writes to a Tory jurnal to denounce the "Liberal" papers that have not spoken with proper consideration of the late Resident at Baroda. We are informed that the Colonel "is not unknown in England as an officer of high repute and aide-de-camp to the Queen. In India his career had been one of singular distinction. Left for dead on the bloody field of Meeanee, he there secured by his calm and dangerous (*sic*) courage, and maintained to the last, the warm admiration and respect of Sir Charles Napier." After this flight we find it somewhat pathetic to be merely told that Colonel Phayre was QuarterMaster-General of the Abyssinian expedition, though his eulogist rises again to the empyrean when he describes him as "a single-minded Christian soldier of the Havelock type, who never undertook a duty without prayer, or ended it without thanksgiving." But the writer is careful not to mention that Colonel Phayre's only political service before he was sent to Baroda, was the Political Superintendency of the Scindia frontier, from which he was removed by the Government on the ground that he had advanced unfounded charges of fraud against some natives with a signal lack of discretion and discernment."

"WE ARE GETTING more practical every day," says a London correspondent, "and the last proof of it is, that at some recent weddings the parents of the bride sent round to those likely to give presents, a list of what the young people really wanted, in order that the usual number of duplicates might be avoided!"

A BERLIN PAPER says that the German Government has ordered of the firm of Krupp, a gun of 35 centimetres calibre, which, when completed, will be the heaviest rifled gun in the world. The heaviest of the German coast guns is at present the 30½ centimetre coil gun, one specimen only of which has been made. According to the preliminary trials carried out with it on the shooting ground attached to the Krupp factory, it is far superior in its effects upon the iron plating of ships to the English cannon. The 30½ centimetre gun will weigh about 36,600 kilogrammes, and fires a steel tipped cast shell of 296 kilogrammes with a charge of 60 kilogrammes of prismatic powder, while the new 35 centimetre will weigh about 54,700 kilogrammes, and fire a projectile of 400 kilogrammes with a charge of 90 kilogrammes of prismatic powder. The 30½ centimetre gun has made a clean hole through 10-inch plates with a strong wooden backing at a distance of 1,000 metres, and it is expected that the 35 centimetre gun will produce the same effect at a distance of 1700 metres.

AMONGST THE latest developments of rascality in the guise of commercial enterprise, is the fabrication of sham quinine. The *North China Herald* states, that several captures of this precious commodity which is ostensibly of Paris manufacture, have been lately made by the Chinese customs, and suggests, in the interests of humanity as well as of legitimate trading, that the fact should be made known as widely as possible.

THE MADRAS TIMES has the following about the Poor Whites in Mysore:

"From the Director's report on public education in Mysore for the year 1873-74 just issued, we gather the following particulars regarding the means provided for the education of Europeans and Eurasians in that province. It appears that the number of boys and girls of these classes in Mysore aggregate about 1,646, and 1,723 respectively. Of these numbers, 412 boys and 304 girls belong to the European Military, and their education is provided for in the regimental schools. There are thus 1,225 boys and 1,415 girls with whose instruction the Educational Department has to deal, and of these 1,029 boys, and 1,233 girls reside in Bangalore. Allowing for children under six years of age, it is calculated that there are 2,100 European and Eurasian children of both sexes of school-going age, and of these it is estimated that 1,400 attend school. Considering that a fair proportion of the total number are believed to be educated at home, the residue of about 700 children, whose instruction is thus not accounted for, does not, observes the Chief Commissioner in reviewing the Director's report, afford room for any startling conclusions as to the neglected condition of the European and Eurasian community at Bangalore. Sir Richard Meade believes that few Eurasian adults are unable to read and write, and it is clear, he says, that any illiteracy which may exist among the class there, is not due to supineness on the part of Government, inasmuch as there are in Bangalore alone eleven aided schools, specially designed for the education of Europeans and Eurasians of which four are schools of the higher class."

What is the proportion of native youths to the school-going population of Mysore? It needs be borne in mind that Mysore is not British territory, but is being administered by the British in trust.

MR. RALLI, a Greek merchant, well known in this city, has lately been elected a member of Parliament. This is the first time that a Greek has been returned to Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY.

APROPOS of Prince Bismark who cannot sleep at night, we read the following in the London *Daily News*: "His old foe *insomnia* still tenaciously clings to him. He passes whole nights walking. At morning dawn, slumber, if not sleep, comes at last, but the day finds him weary and unfit for work, yet with mountains of work to get through." The old saying goes—certain people have no rest!

A LARGE NUMBER of costermongers lately presented to Lord Shaftesbury, amid the singing of hymns, "a white donkey as a pledge of esteem and Christian brotherhood." Our Brahmins are in the habit of accepting gifts of milch cows, horses, and elephants but not—donkeys!

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS gives the following sketch of the Prince of Wales's Indian tour. It is stated that His Royal Highness is to be escorted by the "Flying Squadron," and that he is to leave Europe about the middle of November next. He will first call at Ceylon, then land at Madras, his tours in that presidency extending to Mysore and the Deccan. He will then make for Calcutta, where he should arrive by the 10th December. From the City of Palaces, the Prince of Wales is to be taken on shikar expedition up the Brahmaputra, visiting Malda, Purneah and Darjeeling. Benares and Allahabad are to be then visited and the Central Provinces. Oudh will then be honored by the Royal presence and the shooting of the Nepal terai be tried. The Punjab will about February be the scene of his tour, and at the end of that month he will return to

England *via* Bombay. We believe no programme has yet been received by the Indian authorities. It is still doubtful whether the Prince will come out at all.

IT IS stated that a machine has been constructed capable of producing a hundred and twenty five lbs of ice an hour at a cost of working of fifteen shillings per twenty-four hours. The cost of the machine is Rs. 1,350 and it makes nearly eight lbs of ice for a penny. The cost of natural ice expected to many ports is from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per ton, but machines are now constructed to make ice on the spot at 10s. per ton. The practical value of this operation was tested during the late Ashantee war. The *Victor Emmanuel* at the Gold Coast had a small machine, and notwithstanding all the inconveniences of ship-board, in addition to the severe test of a tropical climate, the process proved a remarkable success.

MR. WOODROW has been appointed Registrar of the Calcutta University *vice* Mr. Sutcliffe resigned.

THE PIONEER joins the cry against the employment of natives as Railway guards or engine drivers. Our contemporary ought to know that the arbitrary conversion of clerks into guards does not mean fair play to native capacity. We hear that these clerks were told either to become Railway guards or to go out, and they had no alternative left but to do as they were bid. If properly trained men be appointed, the experiment would then have a fair trial.

ACCORDING TO the London correspondent of a contemporary there was considerable excitement on the occasion of Sir George Campbell's election after the declaration of the poll. At least eight thousand persons assembled in front of the National Hotel. Sir George Campbell addressed the crowd from one of the windows amidst deafening cheers. He thanked the electors for having given him the victory, and promised to serve them to the best of his ability. Mr. Harker also addressed the electors from the window of the George Hotel. He said he was glad to find there were 1170 honest men in the Burghs. With regard to the other 1800 it was best to say nothing about them. Although beaten in that contest it was possible that he might try again. When he left his hotel Mr. Harker was shouldered and carried along the street.

THURSDAY, 20TH MAY.

THE PIONEER states that the staff of the "overworked" Foreign Office is to be assisted by the restoration of the second Assistant Secretaryship, which had been lopped off as a small set-off against the extra cost of creating that Electra Department—the Agricultural. This is exactly what we had expected; some shadowy retrenchments are first paraded as a set-off against new expenses, and then the old scale is reverted to. There is doubtless honesty in this sort of financing. Why not abolish the Etectra Department altogether, for it does no good whatever?

IT IS said that an Educational Secretary will be added to the Government of India. We hope this is a mere rumour. The multiplication of departments seems to be the order of the day. Alas! for the poor tax-payer!

WE HAVE not received Mr. Halsey's pamphlet on the settlement of Cawnpore, but the facts summarized by the *Pioneer* are a cruel commentary on the North West Settlement. When the district of Cawnpore was ceded to the British Government in 1801, it had a rent-roll of Rs. 22,56,156. The first British Collector raised the demand to Rs. 23,56,359, but this exaction, aggravated by famine, brought about a fresh assessment in 1805 of Rs. 22,51,024. This was not found satisfactory, and in the year 1807, special Commissioners made inquiries into the state of the district and fixed the demand at Rs. 21,69,340. This settlement practically remained in force till 1840. But the assessment was still too tight and it was reduced in 1840 to Rs. 20,35,311. Mr. Halsey says that the margin left for the cultivator's subsistence is less than the "value" of the labor he has expended on the land. He thus describes the condition of the people:

> "The district contains a population of four hundred and ninety to the square mile, it has had the benefit of water-communication by both the Ganges and the Jumna, and it is now intersected by the East India Railway: it is partly traversed by the Ganges Canal; yet land is only worth five years' purchase, and the state of the average cultivator is one of hopeless insolvency and misery."

And this rack-renter is not the rapacious Bengal Zemindar but our paternal Government! Mr. Halsey recommends a permanent settlement of the district with a reduction in the Government demand.

WE ARE sorry to learn from the Calcutta letter of the Allahabad paper that "the Landholders' Association is in a moribund state, and will, it is feared, soon cease to exist." It is the ghost of the Indigo Planters' Association, and has been approaching its grave since the demise of the great Indigo concerns of Bengal. It revived a little under Assam Tea, but that tonic has done its work and no longer operates.

THE SAME writer laments the depression of the matrimonial market of Calcutta. He says:

> "The fault cannot be laid altogether at the door of the unfortunate bachelors; much of the evil arises from the anomalous rules which now guide society in this country, rules which seem specially framed for steadily keeping apart the younger, and therefore marriageable portion of the sexes A heavy dinner party serves as a good illustration of the truth of this remark. How seldom is it that a comparatively young guest is allowed the privilege of taking a lady into dinner! he may indeed count himself lucky should he haply find a lady the occupant of a chair near his, for, as a general rule, the unmarried guests are herded together at the far end of the table to amuse themselves as best they may during the continuance of the dreary feast. A morning call has now degenerated into empty ceremoney to be commenced with resignation and concluded with a sigh of relief. Balls and badminton parties are a shade better, and give the young folk an occasional opportunity of becoming better acquainted. At balls, however, dancing is prosecuted with vigour, and conversation dwindles down to the merest commonplace while at badminton the game requires the closest attention, and affords small opportunity for a friendly chat. The real remedy for the evil, if it exists at all, lies deeper than in the abolition of clubs and "chummeries."

Englishmen in India are evidently catching the Indian habit of keeping young men and women apart from each other.

TESTIMONIALIZING is the order of the day. We observe that the students and ex-students of the Dacca College met together the other day to vote a testimonial to their retiring Principal, Mr. Garett. We hope our countrymen will not convert this wholesome devise of modern civilization into an engine of demoralization.

WE TAKE from the *Delhi Gazette* the following Cabul news:

> "In Cabul people are hiding their property and valuables and some excitement is prevalent. The chief cause of this is, that the Amir is sick and does not go out; besides this, the friends of Sirdar Mohamed Yacoob Khan, have been ordered to be apprehended. There is no end to the rumours about Nouroze Khan, and the Cabulees are fearing a disturbance."

FRIDAY, 21ST MAY.

THE LANDHOURA CLAIMANT, whose case has been before the public for more than a year, has been sentenced by the Magistrate at Saharunpore to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees, on conviction, we presume, of imposture.

PROGRESS AMONG the Parsis of Bombay. We take the following paragraph from the *Lucknow Times*:

> "It was only the other day that we were informed that Parsee ladies danced and conversed freely with European gentlemen at a ball given at Kurrachee, and a contemporary now tells us that, the time is not far off when Parsee ladies, in their gay silk dresses, will be frequently seen as the European sisters at places of fashionable resort in Bombay A correspondent writes from Mahableshwar, that Mrs. C. J. Jassawallah is to be seen every evening driving a carriage and pair herself along the beautiful roads of that well known place, with her daughter sitting beside her; and that at other times the daughter, Mrs. D. D. Cama, goes out by herself gracefully mounted on a smart Arab. These and other Parsee ladies mix freely in Badminton parties and other out-door exercises."

THE ENGLISHMAN makes the following *amende honorable* in a matter to which we called attention last week:

> "Whatever may be the merits of the question about the employment of natives as drivers of trains, the case of the late accident at Bidyabati cannot, we find, be cited against them. We were in error when we stated that the driver of the train in fault was a native. The only native official in the collision was the guard of the No. 12 down goods train, who does not appear, so far, to have been to blame."

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition of the Rajshai Association regarding the management of joint estates. The Association advocates the simplification of the Butwara law.

A BENCH of Honorary Magistrates at the Sealda Court consisting of Babus Grish Chunder Ghose, Khelat Chunder Ghose, and Prankissen Mookerjea, tried the following case:

> "The plaintiff in person. Mr. Leslie for the defendant.
>
> Plaintiff Syfoorej stated that on the 3rd May last, he was employed as a coolie by the defendant Richard Henry, and while he was so employed, some of his comrades ate some *leechees* from the defendant's garden, whereupon they were being beaten by the defendant's durwans, and, on the plaintiff remonstrating with the durwan, he represented the matter to the defendant who came down stairs and ordered both the hands of the plaintiff to be bound with a rope, and in that state had the plaintiff tied against a pillar, and while the plaintiff was in that condition, the defendant with a cane in his hand commenced beating the plaintiff on his bare back. The marks of the cane were distinctly visible on the back of the plaintiff.
>
> The defendant admitted the charge, and expressed his regret for what he had done, and further said that he had sent for the plaintiff, to make compensation to him for the injury he had suffered, but the plaintiff refused to come to him.
>
> *Judgment.*
>
> Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose.—The defendant has commited a most brutal assault on the person of the plaintiff. The cane was administered on the back of the plaintiff not on the spur of the moment, but coolly and deliberately which greatly aggravated the offence. If the plaintiff or any of his comrades had committed an act of theft, the proper course for the defendant was to hand him over to the police, and not to have taken the law in his own hands. The defendant has therefore committed a very grave and serious offence, that the court would have inflicted upon him a personal punishment, considering the injury he has committed on the person of the plaintiff, but taking into consideration the punishment which the defendant has already received from his own conscience, for he not only admitted his offence, but also expressed his regret for what he had done, and furthermore tried his best to make sufficient compensation to the plaintiff, but who did not come to him; and as the object of punishment is to reform a man, and not to retaliate upon him, we would therefore order that the defendant do pay a fine of Rs. 25, and on the same being realised, a moiety thereof be paid to the plaintiff as compensation."

The punishment was very inadequate.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

> "The Taki Rural Sub-Registry Office was opened on the 19th January 1874 having its jurisdiction over one Thanna only namely Hasnabad. Since April 1875 180 deeds were registered. The Sub-Registrar has to pay the establishment out of his own pocket. Thannah Hasnabad contains same Sunderbun Abads, the royts of which have not since heard the name of registration. This year, there is every probability of the increase of income as some Abads were bought by a Calcutta Zemindar—who began to register deeds granted to him but the income as I have already remarked scarcely pays the establishment. What is the use of opening rural offices which will not pay. Mr. Peacock the late Magistrate had proposed to make the Hasnabad Registrar a peripatetic officers in the Bashirhat Sub-division, but nothing has been done in the matter."

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Shyamadhub Roy's mission to Moorshedabad on behalf of the Krishnaghur College has been successful. Babu Rajiblochun Rai Bahadur has promised to raise the Maharani Surnomoyi's subscription by Rs. 2,000 or 3,000 more. Babu Annadapersad Roy has subscribed Rs. 2,000, Babu Ramdass Sen, Rs. 300, and Rai Dhunput and Luchmiput Sing Bahadurs Rs. 1,000.

A LUCKNOW CORRESPONDENT says that the Great National Theatre Company gave a few performances at Chutter Manzul at Lucknow on their way back from Lahore. An incident occurred which deserves noting. One night *Bharat Mata* was performed after *Suti Ki Kalankini*, and one of the Europeans present was so much annoyed that he sent for the Police for the immediate suppression of the play, but the Police were more wise than this rampant Anglo-Saxon and did not interfere.

SATURDAY, 22ND MAY.

THE INDIAN STATESMAN notes that the Commander-in-Chief lately pardoned an officer who had been sentenced to be cashiered on counts which involved the payment of debts by cheques on banks which had no funds belonging to the drawer; the only extenuating circumstances apparent in the case in question being the relationship of the officer concerned to a distinguished general. But His Excellency has confirmed a sentence of cashiering in the case of an officer who had done no more than given a doubtful certificate in support of an application for short leave; extenuating circumstances, as regards the wording of the certificate, not being altogether wanting. Human nature is human nature.

IT IS gratifying to observe that that even violent agitator about Baroda, we mean the *Bombay Gazette*, endorses the opinion which we deemed it our duty to record on the action of the Secretary of State regarding the deposition of the Gaekwar:

> "The charge of disloyalty therefore has now fallen to the ground, and yet the punishment inflicted by Her Majesty's Ministers is as severe as if Mulharao had been adjudged guilty of high treason to the Paramount power. This extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Home Government certainly requires a justification it has not yet received. To ourselves and others who think that substantial justice has been done in Mulharao's case, it is a matter of no moment, so far as that Prince personally is concerned, what offence he and his family have been proscribed for; and the Government of India, having delivered its own opinion, and having been overruled, may think it can throw on Mr. Disraeli's Ministry the whole responsibility of what has been done. But, after all, the first duty of Englishmen in India is to maintain the honour of the English name and the security of English rule in this country: and both honour and Empire are endangered when a native prince is deposed and his kingdom given to a stranger without satisfactory reasons being alleged for such a course of action. The natives cannot be expected to understand that the Proclamation of April is the result of a compromise between the Home Government and the Government of India; these nice distinctions of persons are beyond their comprehension, and all they know is that the Power which rules the country has dealt with a native prince in such an arbitrary fashion as has not been known in India for the last twenty years."

The whole Baroda business has been a huge blunder.

THE REPORTER of Science Gossip in the *Indian Statesman* says that the Anti-Tobacco Society must be growing very remiss in their exertions; for while in 1841 the quantity of tobacco imported into the United Kingdom equalled 13¾ oz. per head of the entire population; in 1851 the quantity was 1lb. 10z., and in 1873 it had increased to 1lb. 6¾oz. per head, or more than forty-six million pounds.

MR. JOSIA MASON, who has amassed a large fortune as a steel-pen maker, it is stated, is building a magnificent Science College in Birmingham at a cost of a quarter of a million pounds. He stipulates that the education given shall be solely scientific and secular; that theology shall not be introduced into the curiculum; and that the in-



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titution shall be open to persons of all nations and creeds, and to both sexes. Why does not our Government establish a Polytechnic College in Calcutta?

A NEW SYSTEM of excreta removal has been introduced in Holland devised by Captain Liernur. It is a pneumatic air plan, and since no water or deodorising powders are used, it is specially adapted for towns where the water supply is limited. A valuable guano manure is produced. The system is thus described:

"In the Liernur system the excreta fall into large glazed pipes to which the suction pipes are connected; the latter pass to large street tanks. At Amsterdam the system was first tried in two streets, two main pipes 1,316 feet in length were laid, and the branch pipes applied to 207 closets; and the whole contents of these were collected in three tanks. The machinery used to creat a vacuum was a portable steam engine, such as is used for threshing machines, and with it was connected a portable tank to receive the contents of the three tanks.

The moveable tanks at Amsterdam are taken down to the wharf, and their contents are transferred without any perceptible odour, through a hose, into ordinary petroleum casks, each holding about 45 gallons. The casks are then bunged up tightly and taken away in barges. Their contents are made into "Poudrette." This guano-like manure resembles coarse snuff. It is made by transferring the contents of the barrels into two higher-level retorts, which are cylinders made of boiler plate and having spherical ends to resist atmospheric pressure. These are provided with gratings to arrest undesirable substances, such as boots, old cloth, &c., one per cent of (sulphuric acid) hydric sulphate is added to fix the free ammonia. The contents then pass into a pair of boxes, where they are mixed by "stirrers," and whence they are transferred to the drying retort. Within this are two revolving drums, over which a thin layer of the fluid material passes. This is dried by the time the drums have performed half a revolution, and the cake is scraped off into a box beneath. It is then "Poudrette," and so manageable is it, that it is put into bags and stored in a warehouse like guano. In the drying process Captain Liernur's ingenuity is again shown, for this costs nothing for fuel. "As is well known, about 89 per cent, of the heat contained in steam is lost in all engines. This heat is made to yield all its capabilities by Captain Liernur, and by passing it through 'Green's Economiser,' an ingenious arrangement of pipes in partial vacuum, he succeeds in ridding the fœcal matter of its moisture and converting it into 'poudrette.'

People consider this pneumatic (aspiration) plan all that can be desired, and they congratulate themselves on the absence of sewer gas, introduced by pipes and culverts, together with the dead-locks, the burstings, the plumbers' appalling operations, and subsequently his eye-opening "small account."

THE BENGALEE wishes to know our authority for the number of prostitutes of London and Paris respectively, which we gave last week. Our authority is Sanger's History of Prostitution.

IT is stated that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon Khajeh Abdool Guney the title of Nawab, and upon his son Khajeh Ashanoola the title of Khan Bahadur, and upon Babu Shamachurn Dey the title of Rai Bahadur. We also hear that the title of Rai Bahadur will be conferred upon Babu Hem Chunder Ker as a personal distinction for life in consideration of the services rendered by him in the Cattle, Jute and Stevens' Commissions.

WE TAKE the following from *Native Opinion*:

"According to a correspondent of the *Times of India* the Thakur of Palitana has been fined by Mr. Peile, the Civilian Political Agent of Kattyawar Rs. 500 simply for the misconduct of some of his sepoys with which he had nothing to do, without any inquiry into the matter. The Thakur Saheb is an *independent* Native Chief enjoying second class jurisdiction. The Secretary of State for India in his despatch dated 31st. Augt. 1864 observes, regarding the Chiefs of Kattyawar,—"It has been our aim not to undermine their authority and independence, nor to undertake the internal administration of the province." How far such arbitrary measures are calculated to ensure the laudable object of Her Majesty's Government, we leave our readers to judge. We fear, however, that Mr. Peile is rather making himself conspicuous by his high handedness in Kattyawar and cannot be a right man in the right place if denying justice to a peon, dismissing a Vakeel and fining a prince are to be the landmarks of his regime in Kattyawar."

We entirely concur.

THE INDIAN STATESMAN objects to our proposal for giving the Zemindars facility in the collection of rent under the certificate procedure which the Government follows in realizing its own rent in khas mehals, on the ground that their "accounts are kept in a state of disgraceful confusion." The Road Cess returns have removed that objection. The zemindar cannot now put the rent higher or lower without suffering. If he were made liable to damages, say three times the amount claimed, for instituting a false claim, the law would be fair to all parties concerned.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*Paris*, 19*th May*.—The Republicans approve of the constitutional bills introduced into the French Assembly; meetings are being held preparatory to the impending elections.

*Madrid*, 19*th May*.—King Alfonso has authorized the liberty of the Press

*London*, 21*st May*, 1875.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Jervis the member for Harwich moved that the existing relations between the war office and the Indian department with regard to British troops serving in India were prejudicial to the public interest Mr. Gathorne Hardy in replying said no difficulties existed; that negotiations respecting allowances of soldiers sent to India were still pending and it was obvious it would soon become necessary to change the system. The three years service motion has been negatived."

*Allahabad*, 31*st May*, 1875,—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Assistant Engineer Keene, Indus Valley Railway by his bearer is reported from Kotree.

Under orders from the Government, the successor to the Baroda Guddee will be selected by Sir Richard Meade from among Gopal and Samput, the two sons of Khossee and Dada son of Ookerjee, all descendants from Pertabrao, son of Piliji, who founded the Baroda state. All three are lads of between 9 and 11 years old.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Census of British Burma taken in August 1872. 2. Sanskrit Puddya Pathum, by Gungachurn Vedantabagish. 3. Ajaundu Natuk, by Jogendranath Ghosh. 4. Purva Smriti. 5. Sketches by Hootum Nos. 3 and 4. 6. Fifteenth Report of the Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund for 1874. 7. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part II No. IV. 1874. 8. Gyaunukur Vol III. No. 7, 9 Pratibimba, a monthly journal, edited by Ramsurbassa Bidyabhusun. 10. The Revolution at Baroda 1874-75, by Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan. 11. Trade and Navigation Returns for February, 1874-75. 12. The Reviewer—a Farce. 13. Soirindhra Natuk, by Dwarkanath Sircar.

THE BENGALEE says that Mr. Sutcliffe on assuming the office of Director of Public Instruction has recommended the appointment of a European officer to act as Principal of the Krishnaghur College during Mr. Lethbridge's absence in supersession of Babu Omeshchunder Dutt. Is it the old story of the crime of color? We can scarcely believe that the Government will stultify itself by acceding to such a recommendation.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Shamachurn Srimani, a Bengali author of great promise, who was carried off last Friday by cholera in six hours. He was the author of the well known work "Fine Arts in Bengali," the Conquest of Ceylon, an epic, and several other minor works.

SINCE 'CARO' has joined the *Oriental Figaro*, that journal has vastly improved. The letter-press is now an attractive reading, while the illustrations, which are now annexed to it, evidence a high order of talents. We wish our contemporary a long and prosperous career.

WE ARE requested to announce that Father Lafont will deliver at St. Xavier's College on Thursday next at 7 P. M. his usual lecture, subject—the Laws of Electric Dynamics.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1875.

## THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THERE seems to be a deep sense of personal wrong in the present management of the *Friend of India*, which colors its criticisms on Lord Northbrook, and which we are sorry to say greatly detracts from the value thereof. For our part we like variety, and as the Press had hitherto been unanimous in singing *io pæans* in praise of His Lordship's policy and administration, barring of course the Baroda blunder, it is interesting to see what could be said on the other side. The new *Friend* promises to supply this pleasing variety, but unfortunately the first specimens shew a sad contempt of truth and the blind rage of a disappointed suitor and consequently a desperate grievance-monger. These phases of the new *Friend's* politics are conspicuous in an article headed the "Press and the Government" in its last issue. On reading the title we thought that the writer was about to tell us something really worth knowing, but we have been sorely disappointed. The relations of the Government with the *Friend of India* had from the time of Father John been a public scandal, but the present writer sees nothing wrong in that, and charges Lord Northbrook's Government with "a persistent attempt to reverse the policy of the last 30 years, and to suppress all criticisms of the measures of Government on the part of its servants as disloyal, while any journal in the country that is willing to support the administration may count upon governmental favors to almost any extent." Now, what was the policy of the Government for the last thirty years? We will quote the writer himself. He says: "It is very well known that Mr. Marshman was in the salaried employ of the Government, and was constantly made its vehicle of communicating early official intelligence to the public: but we need hardly say that no attempt whatever was made to fetter his independence." Now, is this a fact? Is it true that Father John had "independence" so far as the Government was concerned? He certainly shewed the utmost independence in abusing the people, whose hard-earned contributions went to support him, but who ever heard of Mr. Marshman's independence of Government? Was there a greater scandal than the relations which subsisted between the Government and the Serampore paper? Week after week it went on supporting the Government through good report and evil report, and traducing and calumniating the natives, and yet we are told by our moralist that this was no scandal, and that Lord Northbrook deserves the severest censure for reversing the policy of the last thirty years. Again we are told that "for the last 18 years of its existence, the paper (*the Friend*) enjoyed what was really an important subsidy from the Government, in the shape of an annual grant of Rs. 8,000 for its *Annals of Indian Administration*, commenced by Mr. Townsend as an independent publication in 1857." And does the present writer know what was the significance of this "important subsidy"? That brilliant publicist, Mr. Townsend, lent his powerful pen to an unscrupulous advocacy of the unrighteous annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, and that grateful pro-consul at the time of his retirement rewarded his advocate by giving that "important subsidy" to the *Friend*. But our moralist sees nothing wrong, no "scandal" in these "intimate relations between the Government and the Serampore paper"—he, however, denounces Lord Northbrook for reversing the policy of Government for the last thirty years! So much for the high morality, which the new *Friend* preaches. It is, however, observable that the credit of reversing the policy does not wholly belong to his Lordship. It was Sir Cecil Beadon, who first took away the paper contract from the Serampore press. His Lordship has we believe withdrawn the grant to the Annals of Indian Administration, and we only wonder that it had been so long continued. The administration reports of the local governments are now-a-days so full, and the whole is boiled down into such a readable shape in the annual abstract published by the Secretary of State that the Annals became superfluous, and we confess we are obtuse enough not to perceive what an unpardonable offence has Lord Northbrook committed by saving this annual expenditure to the State, and thus "reversing the policy of the last thirty years." As our contemporary has been communicative with regard to the past relations of the *Friend* with Government, we wish he had given a few more facts, which would have better illustrated the "reversal of the policy of the last thirty years," and would have perhaps carried conviction to the public mind. Does he know why Mr. Robert Knight was brought by Sir George Campbell from Bombay and at the same time allowed to edit the *Indian Economist*? Was the *Economist* subsidized by Government to the extent of 800 copies or rupees per month? If that be a fact, in the language of our contemporary this "important subsidy" was in accordance with the policy of Government for the last thirty years, but if we are informed aright Lord Northbrook is guilty of reversing that policy by cancelling that subsidy. Of course we do not regard the cancellation of this subsidy and the present hostile attitude of the new *Friend* towards Lord Northbrook as cause and effect. We make no such insinuation, for we do believe that the criticisms of our contemporary are the honest outpourings of his heart. We only wish that in the interest of history our contemporary had adverted to the facts we mention.

Then our contemporary says, "there is not an official man in India, who may not to-day cover the administration with praise as freely as he pleases, and will not, if he chooses, find it to his interest to do so, but let him beware on the other hand how he questions the wisdom of what the Government does. On the condition that you will praise everything that is done, write as freely as you please; but take care how you do the other thing. The immorality of such an understanding, which though tacit is as express as though it were reduced to writing, seems never to occur to any one." This is certainly highly reprehensible, but if Lord Northbrook is betraying the spirit imputed to him we must say that he has *not* "reversed the policy of Government for the last thirty years." Our contemporary has brought down the history of Government con-

nection with the Press to the time of Lord Dalhousie, which as we have shewn above he does not consider a scandal, though the world besides thinks otherwise. Lord Canning was the only Governor-General, who was not fortunate enough to receive the support of the great organs of Anglo-Indian opinion, but His Lordship was content with the defence of his policy in the columns of the *Patriot*, which he used to send home regularly. There was an interregnum in the days of Lord Elgin; when Lord Lawrence came, the Government discovered Dr. Hunter, Mr. Wheeler, and a few others, whose literary services were of great value to it. Under Lord Mayo's administration the *Pioneer* was established; it was of course started as an independent organ, but we know that Mr. Girdlestone, a North West civilian, was permitted to edit the paper in its early days. Our contemporary says: "Nine-tenths of our readers probably are able to recall the brilliant power which marked the conduct of the *Observer* in the first year or two of its existence; and if we ask why so much intellectual force was lost to the country, the answer is direct and immediate—the Government suppressed it. While gazing with dull, apathetic, almost unconscious eyes upon the mischievous and semi-treasonous writings that are pouring like a flood over the country through the vernacular press, it was intolerable to it that its measures should pass under a criticism, from which the country could derive nothing but good, and the people nothing but a stimulus to improve their own press by the exhibition of a standard so elevated above their own. Strong official pressure was put upon the journal. Open warnings were conveyed to this quarter and the other, that the Government would know how to deal with the men who continued to write in the paper. The man who was guilty of this, we are sorry to say, was Sir George Campbell, and there was such strange disregard of the public welfare in the proceeding that it is impossible to speak too strongly about it." But this is not the whole truth. To do justice to Sir George the fettering of the *Indian Observer* did not commence with him. It originated, if we are informed aright, with Lord Mayo and the Stracheys, for we believe a hint was sent to certain officials supposed to be connected with that paper that they should as loyal servants of Government sever their connection with it. The *Observer* next fell into the hands of some educational officers, and then commenced the crusade of Sir George Campbell. Did he not actually take an undertaking from certain officials both covenanted and uncovenanted that they should not write for the press? We had it from some of these officers themselves that Sir George took a solemn pledge from them in this respect, and the country was thus deprived of their valuable services in the ventilation of honest and intelligent criticisms on public men and measures. And yet the same Sir George invited an editor to be his Secretary and allowed him to glorify himself at the expense of the Supreme Government. There was of course no immorality in this—neither the Governor nor his protege seemed to shew compunctions of conscience in this compact. All this was in perfect accordance with "the policy of Government for the last thirty-years," and Lord Northbrook deserves to be impeached in Parliament for "reversing that policy." The "nobbling the press" is not a new game, but why should not the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal be allowed to pull the wires of two organs of supposed public opinion, albeit in total disregard of public decency? An interference with the license he or others in his position may claim to abuse the Government he or they serve according to the *Friend's* reasoning means "a reversal of the policy of the Government for the last thirty years." Well may our contemporary say—"it is impossible not to feel contempt as well as anger at such folly. It is the policy of a Government that ought to wear petticoats, and preside at the Council Board in a bonnet and shawl. Under its influence, everything like the loyal casting of one's self upon public opinion is disappearing." Yes, when the Governor General of India does not cast himself upon the "public opinion" as reflected by the Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government and the admirer of Sir George Campbell, he ought to be put in petticoats. The Press is an organ of public conscience, but when that sacred instrument is prostituted for the gratification of personal ends and spite, it is the duty of good men and true to speak out.

## LAW-REPORTING.

THE Government of India has circulated to the Local Governments and High Courts the following suggestions on the subject of law-reporting under orders of Government:

I.—Staff of Reporters shall be maintained for such Courts of Law as the Government of India from time to time direct, consisting of one Reporter for each Court and as many Assistant Reporters as the business is found to require.

II.—The Editor of the Law Reports shall be the Secretary of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and he shall have the general supervision and control of the staff.

III.—Each Reporter shall have the general supervision and control of his Assistants and shall distribute their work among them.

IV.—Each Reporter is, from the materials collected by himself and his Assistants, to select all the cases he thinks it useful to report, to reduce them into the shape of reports, to prefix a headnote to each report, and to transmit them in print to the Editor.

V.—After such communications with the Reporters as he thinks necessary, the Editor is to make the final selection of cases to be reported, and is to publish them accordingly.

VI.—No case shall be reported without the assent of the Judge or Judges who decided it,

VII.—If the Court signifies to the Reporter its desire that any case decided by the Court or any division or Judge thereof shall be reported, such case shall be reported and published.

VIII—If the Court desires that the Reporter shall consult it or any committee appointed by it on any case or matter, it shall be his duty to do so.

IX.—The Editor shall arrange for the separate local publication of reports relating to local laws in such manner as is most convenient.

X.—In framing reports regard shall be had to the following general rules and principles:

(a)—Every report ought to contain a statement of all facts necessary for a due understanding of the decision

(b)—Reports ought not to state any facts which are clearly unnecessary for a due understanding of the decision.

(c)—In judging whether to insert or to omit a statement of facts, it is better to err on the side of overstatement than of understatement.

(d)—It is not meant that the Reporter must state the facts over again if there is a clear, full and consecutive statement of them in the judgment.

(e)—As a general rule cases for which a full statement of facts cannot be obtained are not to be reported.

(f.)—Every report ought to contain a statement of the arguments of Counsel, sufficient to show what points were pressed upon the Court.

(g.)—If it occurs to the Reporter or Editor that a material point escaped the notice of the Court and Counsel, or either of them, he should note the circumstance.

(h.)—If it occurs to the Reporter or Editor that the decision is at variance with any other decision not noticed in the judgment, he should note the circumstance.

(i.)—Every report ought to contain a full copy or account of the judgment delivered by the Court and by each Judge thereof, or of so much of the judgment as bears on the point for which the case is reported.

(j.)—As a general rule cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law of some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported.

(k.)—In selecting cases for report the Reporters and Editor are to be guided by the weight and importance of the decision and the existence of materials for a satisfactory report, and are not to abstain from reporting a case because they may think the decision to be erroneous, or to be in conflict with other decisions."

These suggestions meet some of the objections taken to the Bill, which as the reader is aware was very meagre, and left almost everything to the discretion of Government. Of all the authorities the Judges of the Bombay High Court were the most determinedly opposed to the Bill. They argued powerfully against centralization in law-reporting and shewed conclusively how mischievously it was calculated to work. The suggestions we give above so far meet the objection that they provide for local reports relating to local laws. In other words the present local reports will be continued. The only difference is that they are to pass under the scrutiny of the central editor. The question is whether he would be a fit judge of what ought and ought not to be published. We admit that the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department occupies an exceptionally advantageous position. He holds the portfolio of imperial legislation, and is presumably acquainted with the laws of the several provinces of the empire. The present incumbent is also a man of vast legal erudition and possesses the necessary qualification to judge whether the laws in the enactment of which he takes such a large share are properly applied. But we cannot understand why the editor should be clothed with the functions of a critic. One of the rules provides that if it occurs to the Reporter or Editor that a material point escaped the notice of the Court and Counsel, or either of them, he should note the circumstance. Another says that if it occurs to the Reporter or Editor that the decision is at variance with any other decision not noticed in the judgment, he should note the circumstance. It may be convenient to do so, but we do not think it would be consistent with the dignity of the High Court to delegate this function to the editor of the Law Reports acting under the orders of Government. The editor would then be sitting in judgment as it were upon the Judges. If there has been any omission, it is for the party to represent it in a petition for review, but not for the editor to point it out. That is no part of the duties of a law reporter. Then it is said that no case shall be reported without the assent of the Judge or Judges who decided it. Now we cannot understand why a case should not be reported without the assent of the Judge who decided it. This rule would bar that free publicity, which is essential to the promotion of an efficient administration of justice. Why should the Judge have a voice in the publication of his judgment? The editor ought to be able to decide whether such publication would be conducive to the interests of the public. The greatest objection to the Government system of reporting is that it interferes with the freedom of publicity, but that objection is greatly aggravated, when the editor's discretion is again clogged with the approval of the Judge interested in such publicity. Lastly the discretion of the editor is fettered in the selection of judgments. It is proposed that as a general rule, cases turning upon evidence or inferences of fact, cases relating to the construction of private documents, and, generally, cases which do not illustrate some principle of law or some important bearing of an enactment in a way not covered by previous decisions, ought not to be reported. May we ask whether this rule will bar the publication of conflicting judgments? It is well known that the utmost diversity of opinions prevails in the decisions of the High Court. It is not desirable that this diversity should be checked; indeed such an interference would be an interference with the independance of the bench. But if conflicting decisions be not published, a most effective corrective would be removed. A comparison in such cases is itself a correction. But how are the Judges of the several High Courts or the profession or the public to know whether there has been a conflict of opinion on an important question of law, if conflicting decisions be shut out from the public view. This rule coupled with the discretion given to the Judges to suppress judgments would greatly detract from the usefulness of the Government law reports.

## THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE East India Association has addressed the following petition to Parliament on the subject of the admission of Natives of India into the Civil Service:

"That the East India Association was instituted for the independent and disinterested advocacy, and promotion by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally, and that it numbers among its members several natives of the highest rank and position in that country, a large number of gentlemen who have served with distinction in the civil and military services of India, and certain members of your honourable House, as well as of the other House of Parliament.

That your petitioners think that they would be wanting in their duty to the great interests which they have at heart if they did not bring prominently before your honourable House the great delay which has taken place in the carrying out the provisions of the 33rd Vict. cap. iii. sec. 6, for affording facilities for the admission of the natives of India into the Indian Civil Service.

That it has been found among people of our own religion and blood, and notably in the United States of America in the last century, and in Canada in the present, that there is no more fertile source of ill-will to the mother country than the exclusion of those born in distant dependencies from offices of rank and consideration in their native land, the salary and the emoluments of which are paid out of taxes levied on themselves and their fellowsufferers from such exclusion; while, on the other hand, there is no more effectual bond of loyalty and affection towards the governing State than freely throwing open such offices to those thus circumstanced, and who have, undoubtedly, if they can only prove themselves to be properly qualified, the fairest claim to them.

That this principle was recognised, in so far as it relates to India, so long back as the Charter Renewal Act of 1833, when it was enacted that no native of India, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty born therein, should by reason

only of his religion, place of birth, descent colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the Company. This enactment, however, has been made a dead letter, so far as appointments in the Indian Civil Service are concerned, by the establishment of rules for the appointment of members of that body, which, by holding the examinations in London, and rendering it essential for success that the candidate shall have passed at least two years here, practically exclude from the competition all, with a few rare exceptions, who are natives of India.

That the same principle was again recognised by the Act 33 Vic. cap. iii. sec. 6, which provided that no law then in force should restrain the authorities in India from appointing any native of India to any office, place, or employment; and that it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to define and limit, from time to time, the qualification of natives of India, provided that every resolution made by him for such purpose shall be subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council and shall not have force until it has been laid for thirty days before both Houses of Parliament.

That these enactments remain inoperative so far as all the offices exclusively held by the Covenanted Civil Service in India are concerned, by reason of the omission or prolonged delay of the Government of India to frame such regulations as were intended by the enabling Act of Parliament above cited.

That this omission or delay is justly felt as a grievance by our native fellow-subjects in India.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your honourable House, taking the premises into consideration, to adopt such measures as to your honourable House may seem most expedient towards the obtaining a remedy for the grievance in question, and rendering effective the opening up the Indian Civil Service to natives which has already been sanctioned by Parliament."

We believe the Government of India has forwarded the Rules to the Secretary of State as required by the Parliamentary Act, but we cannot understand why there is so much delay at the India Office in laying the same before the House of Commons. The reader is probably aware that under that Act the rules must be laid before Parliament before they can be promulgated. We hope the pressure which the East India Association is putting will have the desired effect.

The petition of the East India Association we observe has called forth hostile criticisms in some of the Indian newspapers. Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* charitably thinks that that petition "involves either profound ignorance or unblushing dishonesty." With his usual kindness to the Bengali he says: "in a conquered country, held by force of arms—not indeed against the effeminate Bengalees who get up most of these agitations for power, but against the manly races of the north, who despise the Bengalee, and would reduce him to-morrow to a normal condition of serfdom if England withdrew from India—it is, as every one must see, indispensable that the majority of offices of trust should always be held by Englishmen. Apart from this distinction between colonies like Canada and settlements like India, it cannot be overlooked that, while, on the one hand, Canadians stand on a par with Englishmen in most of those qualities which have made Englishmen free, and fit to exercise power, on the other, the people of this country belong to races of unquestioned inferiority, whose subjection is in itself a proof of incapacity for freedom, and to whom it would involve no little cruelty to abandon them to such rulers as they themselves could produce." We accept in all humility and meekness the kind compliments which this representative of English conscience in India is pleased to pay to the Bengalis and other Indians, who people this vast continent; when the "Father" of the Calcutta Press raises the rod of chastisement the children must obey, but may we with all deference ask him whether the admission of qualified natives into the ranks of the Civil Service implies the reversal of the principle on which India is governed, viz., that Englishmen should occupy the posts of command. Not the wildest partizan of the people of India for a moment contemplate that the Indian should hold the office of Viceroy, Lieutenant Governor, or even Divisional Commissioner, but is there any good and valid reason why a native should not be appointed a District Magistrate, if he has proved himself worthy of confidence as a Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, why he should not be appointed a Civil and Sessions Judge, if he has been found successful on the bench of the High Court, why he should not be appointed a Survey Collector, if he has given satisfaction as a Survey Deputy Collector, why he should not be appointed Under-Secretary or Junior Secretary to Government, if he has shewn his aptitude for such work by his district reports, and so on? Would the bestowal of these appointments endanger the supremacy of the English in India? Did the prestige of the British Government suffer in the estimation of the people because a Dwarkanath Mitter sat on the bench of the High Court? On the contrary did he not shed lustre upon it? With an aristocratic pride, which our contemporary may justly claim, he says that the bestowal of the higher offices of the State upon the natives means the bestowal of power on middle class men. It may be so, but the rule of state patronage in all civilized countries is that he should get it who might be deserving of it. Merit, sterling merit, constitutes the claim to preference in the public service, and whether such merit is possessed by a man with aristocratic blood running in his veins or by one belonging to that middle class, which constitutes the backbone of every civilized society, deserves equal recognition. To what aristocratic pedigree do the European members of the Indian Civil Service lay claim? Barring a few names, which can be counted on our fingers, how many are there among the competition men who can be called the pick of even the upper middle class of English Society? If color removes the objection in their case, which our contemporary takes to Indian middle class youths as candidates for the Civil Service, we have of course nothing to say.

We regret we have not space to follow the admirable logic of our contemporary, but we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing the following: "No one can have studied history to any purpose who has not learned that the fullest freedom never comes to any nation before it attains to the capacity for enjoying it. So long as any race continues to be a subject race its subjection is an argument against its freedom which only thoughtless persons can ignore. To natives, facts like this one may be, and doubtless are, extremely distasteful, but if they cannot be refuted, they teach us that English freedom in its fullest sense cannot possibly dawn on India a day before the English are expelled from the country." What is the meaning of this profound reasoning? Is it that the Natives of India have no hope whatever of rising in the social scale, morally and politically, under English rule, for when they should assert their freedom by driving the English out, there would then be no longer English rule? Does our contemporary mean to say that those natives, who resort to lawful and constitutional agitation for the political advancement of their countrymen, are mistaken, and that they should have recourse to arms, and assert their "freedom?" Happily his teaching is not the teaching of other representatives of English conscience in India, and we do honestly and firmly believe that our enlightened and benevolent rulers will recognize the claims of the children of the soil to advancement in the service of their own country, as they demonstrate their qualifications and aptitude without requiring them to pass through a baptism of blood. It is a psychological problem that while our contemporary professes sympathy with the natives of India in other matters, he should turn his back upon them the moment there is a question of a division for the loaves and fishes of the State. Then the gracious "Father" cannot forget his own brood—he naturally turns away his step-children.

## THE BATTLE OF THE ALPHABETS.

A SMART battle of the alphabets was lately fought in the rooms of the Society of Arts, London. Mr. Drew, an Old Indian, read a paper "on the possibility of applying the Roman alphabet generally to the language of India." He gave a history of the controversy, which as the reader might remember, was originated by Sir Charles Trevelyan in conjunction with four missionaries—Dr. Duff, Mr. Yates, Mr. Pearce, and Mr. Thomas. The lecturer admitted that much progress has not been made in the Romanizing system, though more than the life-time of a generation has passed away. The main point of the lecture was that the diversity of languages in India suggested uniformity. In the Punjab with which he seems to be best acquainted he says, "we find the teaching of the government schools to be, for the most part, in three different characters, the Persian, the Davanagari (or Sanskrit,) and the Roman; the two former, at the option of the learner, for the Hindostani language, the last necessarily, for English. But in the teaching of the government schools, is not included the mother tongue of the greater part of the people of the Punjab; one who should wish to learn to read and write in this must do so through a fourth character, Gurmukhi. Nor is this all; none of these will enable a Native to look over his account at a merchant's or at a banker's, if perchance he should wish to verify an item, for these purposes one would have to learn two more kinds of writing, the Banya and the Lande," and so on. The lecturer illustrates his remarks by appending the following list of characters and languages in use in the Punjab:

| Characters. | Languages. |
|---|---|
| Persian, Devanagri, or Sanskrit, Kaithi | Hindostani |
| Gurmukhi, Banya, Lande | Panjabi |
| Kangra | Hill Dialect |
| Bengali | Bengali |
| Tibetan | Tibetan |
| Roman | English |

The inconvenience attending the use of so many characters and languages will be readily admitted, but the question is—will the people willingly adopt a foreign alphabet in lieu of those which they are taught to regard as a gift from the gods? The lecturer refers to the influence which the Mahomedan conquerors of India exercised upon the languages of the country. He says: "The Muhammadan conquerors of India settled about Delhi, where the Hindi language was spoken. Their followers, though of different races, yet had, most of them, a knowledge of Persian, and Persian was the court language, and the language of official writings. Hence there sprung up a mixed dialect of which Hindi was the foundation, but which contained very many Persian words, and Arabic words as well, which already had their place in the Persian. This new language was called Urdu (from the Turki word for *camp*), and now is also commonly called Hindostani. It is clear that, the foundation and structure of the language being always Hindi, there may be any degree of admixture of the Persian words, which are found in it whole and unaltered; and, therefore, there may be said to be a gradual passage from the most Persianised Urdu down to the old Hindi." Language grows, and if in the course of events one language displaces another the people who acquiesce in this change do not revolt. But nothing could be more repugnant to their feelings than to see the tongue which they have sucked as it were with their mother's milk superseded in favour of a foreign language, simply because it is the language of their rulers. Already the English language has become a sort of *lingua franca* among the educated classes throughout the Indian continent. The Indians from the most remote parts of the country can make themselves intelligible to each other through the medium of the English language. Among themselves they freely use it for the common purposes of life. They write their ordinary correspondence in English; they talk in English; even when they converse in their vernacular language they largely interlard it with English words and phrases; when they carry on business in English style they keep their books in English; in the Presidency towns they generally get their law papers done in English. So far the English language is in the ascendant in India. But at the same time the educated natives are devoted to their vernaculars. The Bengali language is for instance, making rapid strides, and this progress is not a little due to the labors of natives educated in the English language. On no consideration would they change their own alphabets for the Roman alphabet. Mr. Drew's conclusions were not generally supported by the gentlemen, who took part in the discussion on his paper. Dr. Leitner said: "the substitution of the Roman characters for the various characters which existed in India—and the reasons for which it had been very clearly put forward—had difficulties of its own to encounter quite as great as the present alphabets had to meet. These were looked upon by the natives with the reverence which they attached to their own learning; but the Roman character came to them in the guise of something perfectly strange, imposed by the Government, and not apparently answering any purpose but the very doubtful one of bridging over the difficulty of

acquiring the vernacular languages by the English." Again: "They all knew the difficulty which sometimes attended the deciphering of the scrawls they received from their friends, and he could well recollect the labour he had,some ten or twelve years ago, in making out the meaning of the writing in the Rolls and Record-office. Looking nearer home, what difficulty was often found by Englishmen in reading the running hand of a Frenchman, and many an English firm would not employ a German clerk because of his unfortunate habit of making his figures all so much alike. The great aim should be to try and develope the native character from within, and this was quite possible in all the forms derived from the Sanskrit. Unfortunately, the great idea of most of us Anglo-Indians was to benefit the natives in our own way, instead of looking at matters from the standpoint of the people themselves, and this habit, more than anything else, retarded the progress which might be made." Sir George Campbell informed the meeting that he had not fully made up his mind on the subject, but he did not still hold his tongue. He said: "Both Arabic and the purely Hindoo languages had become very much mixed, and it was a peculiarity of the native habits that they were extremely ready to adopt foreign languages into their own so that there was nothing like a pure language to be found. There was Hindostani, which was mixed in the same way, and that being so, it was impossible with these mixed languages to have any one character altogether suited to these languages. There was no one alphabet fitted to properly express them all, and therefore they must weigh the advantages and disadvantages on each side; and he confessed he had not made up his mind yet fully on the subject." But what civilized langu age is there which is not mixed? Take the English language. It is no longer the clear well of pure Anglo-Saxon. As nations progress in mutual intercourse they influence each other in a variety of ways. They act and re-act upon each other—in their thoughts, habits, manners, and literature. The Rev. Mr. Long said that "soon after he arrived in India, he became engaged in the Romanising controversy which was then going on, and he must say that the result showed him that so far as the Bengali languages were concerned, and they were spoken by more than forty millions of people, the Roman character was a failure. The Government was by no means opposed to it, and he believed the experiment was fairly tried, but only one book of any consequence was produced in it, and that was the New Testament, which was printed at the expense of the Bible Society. He had, however, never known a native who took it, except for noting, for the value of the paper, and he certainly never met ten who could read it. Dr. Duff, who had been a great advocate for it, had admitted to him that he had come to pretty nearly same conclusion, viz, that the Roman character was inapplicable to the Sanskrit and Persian languages of India. With respect to Urdu, it was a different question altogether, and there the change would, he thought, be desirable, though the conclusion come to at a missionary conference some years ago was that it had as yet made no progress amongst the natives, who did not seem inclined to adopt it. He should like, however, to see further efforts made in this direction. In speaking of uniformity throughout India, it must be recollected that that country was not like England a little island of 30 millions,but it possessed a population of 250 millions, so that it was much like talking of uniformity in Europe. Uniformity was practically impossible, with so many different races of people. With respect to the Urdu being a kind of *lingua franca*, which was known every where he had unfortunately found, in travelling in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, that it was nothing of the sort, and Dr. Pfander, the great Oriental Scholar at Agra, had confirmed this view, saying that beyond the influence of the Mohammedans and in the large towns it was practically unknown. And more than that, the development of education in the north of India was leading to a feeling of aversion for it, so much so, that at Benares and other places deputations had waited on the Lieutenant-Governor asking to have it given up in Courts, and Hindi substituted for it. He considered this language, which had been forced on the natives by their Mohammedan conquerors, was looked on as a badge of servitude; and he believed the time would come when they would fling it off, and when the Hindi would resume its rightful place in the north-west, as the natural language of the masses of the people." The Chairman Sir Charles Trevelyan, as the originator of the present controversy, was of course for the Roman alphabet. He thus referred to his own labors on this subject, when exercising powers of Government. He said: "one of the earliest objects to which I directed my attention, when Governor of Modras, was the establishment of the new police. This was composed of persons representing the four prevailing languages of the peninsula, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalim, besides the Mahammedans, who spoke Hindustani; and much inconvenience arose from the variety of characters in which the daily reports were sent to the different head-quarters. As the easiest and best solution, it was arranged that, whatever might be the language of the reports, they should be written in the Roman character. Manuals were prepared, and there was every prospect that the system would come into general use throughout the department, when my recall took place, and the matter relapsed into its former routine. Another work initiated by me was to prescribe that, except in a few familiar cases, in which the corrupted form had practically taken the place of the original word, names of places and persons in official documents should be correctly expressed according to the Jonesian orthography. This great improvement was not only carried into practical effect in the Madras Presidency, but has since been adopted by the Supreme Government and has thus been extended to the rest of India. Further progress in the use of the Roman letters has been facilitated by this arrangement, for every educated person in India, European and native has thus become habituated to the transliteration of native words." But it is one thing to encourage Romanizing as an act of free will and another thing to force it upon the people. Sir Charles seems to be alive to this distinction. Referring to the confusion of tongues in India he said:

"All this would be changed if free course were given to the Roman letters, not at first by any compulsory proceeding, but as proposed by Mr. Drew, by simply permitting their use to those who prefer them. The English authorities would then be brought into direct personal relation with the body of the people, and, as all the Indian languages and dialects would be comprehended in a single alphabetical system, and it would be seen at once how far they agreed or differed from each other, mutual intercourse would be facilitated in an extraordinary and most beneficial degree. As regard the languages themselves, a process has set in similar to that gone through in England after the Norman conquest. While the official language remains the same, the popular language has come powerfully modified both in idiom and vocabulary. High, pure Hindustani and Bengali are no longer in vogue, and numerous English words and phrases have come into popular use, partly scientific, literary, and official; but partly also expressive of moral ideas which have received new life from contact with our nation, such as "family," "character" "duty," "gratitude," and others. (I speak on this point from somewhat exceptional experience, it having happened to me to return to work in India after an interval of more than 20 years, so that I saw the actual change in this respect that had come in with a new generation.) Even when synonyms are in common use in both languages, the English word is preferred if more than usual emphasis is intended to be given. For instance, the wife of a native clerk will say to her husband, "*Ab office jane ka time hai.*' "It is now *time* to go to office;" the value of time according to English ideas being greater than when it is spoken of in connection with old native associations. So completely are these two different forms of the same language in concurrent use, one official the other popular, that English officers have been known to insist upon native pleaders using either entirely English or entirely Bengali, and not what they were pleased to call a 'jargon' compounded of both. Those who take this line do not reflect that the growth of the national mind must find its expression in development like this. Hindustani and Bengali are asserting their composite character by a free assimilation of words from the new world to which they have been introduced, just as Anglo-Saxon was moulded into English under corresponding Norman influences."

Let the influence of English education spread far and wide—in fact this is what we want—but we are convinced that the bulk of the people will prefer their own language and characters as a distinctive mark of nationality. Some go-ahead men may prefer the Roman alphabet as they prefer the European costume in lieu of their own, but the rest of the people simply laugh at their mimicry.

## STORES FOR INDIA.

IN THE matter of Europe stores, the Home and Indian Governments form a sort of co-partnership for providing the wants of the Indian service, to the best advantage, from the markets of Europe. The demand must arise in India and be regulated for the most part there. The supply from this country involves the obligation of *first* considering the urgency and appropriateness of the demand, and *then* of meeting it in the most efficient and economical way. The demand is made in annual indents prepared by the administrative chiefs of the departments concerned, revised by the departmental Accountants General, finally examined by the Financial Secretariat of the Government of India, and then forwarded to the India Office in England. The responsibility for the indent rests mainly with the chiefs of departments, whose tendency is naturally more towards fancied efficient equipment of their respective departments than to considerations of economy. The Accountants General can exercise only a very general control over these indents, for they have neither the time nor the requisite technical knowledge to examine very minutely into the extensive and ever varying requirements of the departments. The same may be said of the Financial Secretariat. The co-operation of the expending departments has occasionally been enlisted in the cause of economy, but this can only be regarded as a temporary advantage, dependent on the views and predilections of the departmental chiefs for the time being, and their ability to resist the pressure constantly put upon them to maintain supplies at the maximum of efficiency. The only permanent security against waste or extravagance must be looked for in the close and intelligent control of the finance officers, although the Government may well expect the co-operation of the administrative departments in combining the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of expense. These are the views which Mr. Kellner, the Military Accountant General, has recorded on this important subject.

One source of waste is the large margin for reserves. With the increased facilities of communication between England and India, through the Suez Canal and bys team vessels, the reserves of all stores, more especially of perishable articles,may be reduced greatly below the standard at which they have heretofore been maintained. The costliness of modern war *materiel*, the constant changes of pattern, the rapid deterioration in the climate of India,—all point to the reduction of reserves as far as may be consistent with the efficiency of the military administration. The reserve of ammunition (for example) has been reduced in the British Army at Home and in the Colonies, and the same may be done in India to some extent, subject of course to the special conditions and requirements of Indian service. Further opportunities of economising the reserves would doubtless occur in the reduction of the number of ordnance factories, arsenals. and magazines —a subject which is at present under consideration of a Commission of experienced Artillery Officers in India and an official from the War Office. The concentration of army clothing agencies, and of medical and other store depots, would also tend towards a material reduction of the reserves. All these matters have been brought before the Government of India, and are now under consideration. Then the present practice is to send up indents without calculating their money value. No doubt it is difficult to value every kind of stores, and the valuation is often liable to serious error. But the expression of a money value imparts a sense of personal accountability which a mere record of quantities does not, and many an indenting officer who unconcernedly signs an unpriced indent would be staggered when confronted with its money value. We are of opinion that either the indenting departments should be made to insert values in their indents, or it should be done for them by the departmental Accountant General when he revises the indents. The values should then be added, the indenting officers should be duly warned, and the whole should then finally be considered by the Government of India before transmission to the Secretary of State.

Then it appears that the stock lists of Government stores are very defective. Mr. Kellner remarks, "there should be a clear, systematic account of all important stores in all

departments in the three Presidencies, and this should be kept in a Central Office, say, that of the departmental Accountant General. By means of this account, the Accountant General could tell at any time the number of guns, rifles, side-arms, the quantity of Snider and Enfield ammunition, and other munitions of war; the balance of malt liquor, tea, coffee and other commissariat reserve stock; the number of ammunition boots, and the stock of army woolens and serge, of medical and other supplies; with the value of each class and description of stock. The account would afford also useful data for checking the departmental indents for fresh stores from England. The *data* for this account are now scattered in various offices subordinate to that of the Accountant General, but may easily be concentrated there in a well-arranged ledger, and the account be made to subserve many useful purposes besides those already described." In a merchant's establishment, dealing with similar business, the ledger would be an indispensable and most important record; and in a business of this character, the State cannot do better than to pursue the methods universally applied to commercial interests. There ought to be also periodical inspection of stores. The Accountant General has not the time nor the technical knowledge required for a minute, critical, through examination of the indents, although such attention as he has been able to devote to the work during the last three years has resulted in a considerable saving to the State. What is really wanted is the addition of a few experts to aid him in the examination of indents and accounts, and also occasionally to visit factories, magazines, and other store depots, for verification of stock, and inspection of the books. Thus, to one of these experts may be entrusted the check of ordnance stores in all the Presidencies; to another, naval stores; to a third, army clothing and miscellaneous stores. They should be selected primarily for their knowledge and practical experience of the respective classes of stores; and, in course of time, they could be instructed by the Accountant General sufficiently to deal also with the accounts, which are susceptible of considerable simplification. The cost of this necessary and important addition to the Accountant General's establishment would be insignificant, compared with the saving that must result in the money outlay for stores, and in the actual consumption.

Too much attention we submit cannot be paid to the indenting of stores and their proper accounting. About a million of money is spent upon military stores alone. We give below the cost of military stores for the last six years :

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869-70 ... ... | £878-491 | 1872-73 ... ... | £811,736 |
| 1870-71 ... ... | 929,782 | 1873-74 ... ... | 553,505 |
| 1871-72 ... ... | 936,730 | 1874-75 (estimate) | 937,300 |

We are firmly convinced that if a proper supervision be exercised in this branch of public expenditure a considerable saving may be effected.

## SETTLEMENT OF SALT LANDS.

A VERY interesting case was lately tried in appeal by the High Court on the subject of the settlement of salt lands. The facts are these. The plaintiff, Raja Gujendro Narain Roy is the zemindar of three pergunahs, situated in zillah Midnapore, within which salt was formerly manufactured by the Government. The salt manufacture having now ceased, the Collector called upon the zemindar to enter into a settlement for the revenue to be paid to the Government for the lands formerly occupied by the Salt Department. The zemindar refused to make any fresh engagement, alleging that these lands formed part and parcel of his permanently settled estate, and that the Government had no right to assess them *de novo*. The Collector, thereupon, made a temporary settlement of these lands with the pro-forma defendants. The zemindar brought this suit to set aside this temporary settlement and to recover possession of the lands as part of his permanently settled estate. The quantity of the lands sued for is 16,665 beegahs. The material facts alleged are as follows:—Before the accession of the British Government, the Plaintiff's ancestors used to manufacture salt through molungees in the first two of the pergunnahs mentioned in the plaint. Subsequently, the British Government having assumed the salt monopoly, granted compensation to the owners of these lands. On the 26th May 1801, the estate of the Plaintiff was permanently settled. The revenue assessed appears from a statement to be as follows:—On Pergunnah Dukhinmal Rs. 3,405-13-6-1; on Pergunnah Bahirmoota Rs. 2,913-9-3-3, and on Pergunnah Bhaitgur Rs 55-1-12. That statement also shows that in these sums there are included Rs. 393-11-7-1 and Rs. 697-2-1-2 as khalary rents on the first two Pergunnahs in respect of the lands held by the Government. It is furher stated that in addition to those khalary rents the Government used to pay to the zemindar an annual rent for cutting fuel in his estate, at the rates of Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per man engaged each year in the salt manufacture, and that in 1838 in lieu of this varying compensation a fixed sum of Rs. 618-2 per annum was adopted. It is further stated that the Government also granted to the zemindar salt for home consumption. On the 29th July 1863, the Salt Agent of Hidglee gave notice to the plaintiff that the manufacture of salt by Government having been stopped from the 1st of May of that year, as had been already notified by him on the 29th April, all the salt lands held by the Agency had been given over to the Collector that he might make over possession of them to the plaintiff and other owners, and that the rent hitherto paid by the Salt Department had been stopped from the 1st May and would be no longer paid by the salt Agency. Up to this time the rents payable by the Salt Agency had been credited in the Collector's account as in part payment of the Government revenue. The Collector, on behalf of Government has put in an answer in which he asserts that the lands are not claimable by the plaintiff as part of his zemindaree; that if he is entitled to anything he is only entitled to claim the rent; and that the Government is protected by Clause 11 of Section 9 of Regulation 1 of 1824. He further seeks to draw a distinction between payments made by Government and rent properly so called. The Judge had laid down and tried only one issue which is as follows:—Does "Clause 11 of Section 9 Regulation I of 1824 bar this suit, even if Government has made any payments with reference to these lands either as rent or as compensation?" He holds that the claim is barred by the Clause referred to, and has consequently dismissed the suit with costs. "It was contended by plaintiff that Regulation I of 1824 will not apply to these lands, and that the operation of that Regulation was limited to lands within certain districts namely, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Bhullooah, and Chittagong. The Judge admits that the "title of that Regulation no doubt sets out, that it is one for declaring in what manner the claims of the zemindars and the officers in the Salt Department are to be adjusted *in certain districts* where lands are required for the purposes of salt manufacture. The preamble also at first sight would seem to be limited in the same way, but at the conclusion of it there are words of general application." Under this color the Judge dismissed the claim. Against this decision an appeal was made to the High Court, which was heard by a division bench consisting of Justices Ainslie and Mitter. Mr. Justice Ainslie remarks that "there seems to me to be no greater reason for restricting the application of the concluding passage which gives general effect to the rules contained in the Regulation than for extending the rules relating to the Salt Department to other districts than those before named, but the contrary. Taking the concluding words of the first Section by themselves, I do not think that this Court ought to construe them so as to restrict their operation, and looking to the first and second Clauses of the 9th Section I have no doubt that no restriction was intended. Although, originally, the lands in the occupation of Government might have been part and parcel of an estate for which a permanent settlement had since been made, if these lands had been held from the time of the assumption of the monopoly or otherwise held before and since (reading these words conjunctively) the perpetual settlement, they were to be taken as held by the Salt Department under the owner of the estate as occupants in perpetuity not liable to be called on to pay rent. The Government in effect declared that in such cases the assets whatever they might be, which might accrue from these lands, whether in the form of sort or in any other form, should not belong to the owner of the estate but to the Government. These lands being thus held by the Government as tenants in perpetuity free of rent under the proprietors of permanently settled estates, it seems to me that the proprietors of such estates cannot any time maintain a claim against the Government in respect of anything done by it with these lands." So much for the lands occupied for the purposes of salt manufacture. As for the fuel lands, Mr. Justice Ainslie remarks, "there appears to be no right whatever in the Government to take these lands on the terms on which they take lands for the purposes of salt manufacture under the 9th Section. If there is any special engagement, of course, the parties will be bound by the conditions of it. If there is no special engagement, the zemindar is never ousted from possession of the land; when the Government ceases to occupy it for the purpose of cutting fuel, he is entitled to the full enjoyment of it, and no fresh right accrues to the Government in exchange for the abondoned right to cut fuel." He thus concludes, "the zemindar is prima facie entitled to re-enter into this part of his estate unless barred by the terms of the enactment. Therefore it is for the defendant, who pleads a limitation of the right of the zemindar, to prove the extent to which that limitation ought to operate. The case must go back to the District Judge to try the issue indicated above, and any other issues, which may arise in the course of the hearing of the case. Costs will follow the result." Mr. Justice Mitter concurs with his colleague on the first point. He observes :

"I am of opinion that the words in the last portion of this Clause, *viz.*, "to occupy salt lands or other lands required for the purposes of the salt manufacture" refer to *all* salt lands or other lands required for the purposes of the salt manufacture wherever found, if situated in any one of the districts subject to the presidency of Fort William, and the words "calculated for all results of such investigation," have been used to indicate that the four Salt Agencies, *viz.*, those of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Bhullooah, and Chittagong have been mentioned prominently as constituting typical cases furnishing rules applicable to the whole of the presidency. If we do not give this wide signification to the Clause under consideration, the result will be that cases involving questions dealt with in this Regulation arising within the Salt Agency of Hidglee will be left wholly unprovided for, because there is no other subsequent Regulation or Act on this subject applicable to this Agency."

He thus concludes :

"In this view of the law, it is immaterial for the present to see whether the finding of the Lower Court that the lands in dispute have been held by the Government for salt purposes since before the permanent settlement is correct or not. But it may become material with reference to any other question which may arise between the parties should the case be ultimately remanded. For this reason, I think it right to express my opinion upon this part of the case also. The District Judge in one passage of his judgment seems, though not very clearly, to put it upon the basis of an admission by the plaintiff's pleader. Certainly the admission which has been recorded does not go to this length. It simply goes to establish that the lands mentioned in the Government chittahs of 1267 are the lands for which this suit has been brought. It has been argued before us that as the chittahs state that those lands have been in the possession of the Government from a period anterior to the permanent settlement, therefore the statement made by the plaintiff's pleader impliedly admits also the facts mentioned in them. I do not think that this contention is well founded. By admitting that the lands in dispute are identical with those described in the chittahs, the plaintiff should not be considered to have admitted that every statement made in these chittahs are correct. If we exclude this supposed admission from our consideration, then it follows that this fact must be established by other evidence before it can be accepted. The finding of the District Judge upon this contested point cannot therefore stand, parties not having been allowed sufficient opportunity to complete their evidence. For these reasons, I would reverse the judgment of the Lower Court and remand the case under Section 351 of Act VIII of 1859 for the determination of other questions arising in it.'

The question discussed in this judgment is of great practical importance. The law with all deference to the learned Judges we must confess is dubious, but even if it were not so, the recognition of the proprietory right of plaintiff by Government by payment of rent, which was not denied, could not be ignored without causing grave injustice to him. It is true, as Mr. Justice Mitter remarks, if the construction put by plaintiff upon the law be accepted the consequence would be injurious to Government. But in construing a law of this kind, involving valuable rights, it is not fair to go by inference. If four districts had been named both in the preamble and text of the Regulation, is it right to assume, as Mr. Justice Mitter assumes, that they were meant as typical cases. The lands had been given for salt manufacture, and when

that manufacture ceased, the proprietor was entitled to re-entry. The object was to assist Government whilst the salt manufacture would be continued, but the cessation of the manufacture necessarily varied the condition of the contract. The refusal to restore the lands amounts to confiscation. The question, as we have observed above, is of great practical importance, and ought to be tried by the Full Bench.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce the names of under-mentioned subscribers in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association received last week :

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Baboo Kallykissen Tagore | 2500 |
| " Radhicapersad Mookerjee, District Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs | 300 |
| " Judunath Bose, Deputy Magistrate, Arrah | 100 |
| " Madhub Chunder Roy, Executive Engineer, Seetamarhee | 200 |

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to confer upon Kumar, popularly called Raja, Narendra Krishna, the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction. Raja Narendra Krishna is the picture of a gentleman,—quiet, inoffensive, and thoroughly honest, he is liked by all who know him. He has the character of a mild and exemplary zemindar, and although generally unobtrusive he is well known to the public for his many good qualities and for the many excellent speeches he has delivered at public meetings. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the British Indian Association. There is still one member of the Sobha Bazar Raj family, whose claim to a similar distinction remains still unrecognized, we mean Raja Komulkrishna. He is the head of that family; his liberality, public spirit, and many private virtues are well known, and we hope to see him honored in the same way at no distant day.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter from Mr. Atkinson to Raja Joteendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur, Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association :

"My dear Rajah,—I beg to offer my warmest thanks to the Committee of the British Indian Association for the very kind and flattering opinion they have placed on record regarding my humble services to the cause of popular education in Bengal. No one can doubt that the best interests of this country are largely dependent on the due development of its educational system. On this point all parties are agreed; and though different views may have prevailed in influential quarters at different periods, regarding the relative importance of superior, or secondary, or primary education, the governing authorities of the country have all alike desired that public instruction should spread and grow, and all have, in different ways, rendered valuable assistance in promoting that object.

"That the part I have taken in the controversies of the time has met with the approval of your Association, and, as you assure me, of the people of Bengal in general, is a source of the highest gratification to me. No one can be so sensible, as I am myself, of my many shortcomings in the performance of the grave and responsible duties with which I have been entrusted, but I can at least honestly say that I have always, and under all circumstances, endeavoured to the utmost of my abilities to uphold the principles of action which have appeared to me best suited to promote the real interests of the people of all classes. In pursuing this course, I have ever received the greatest kindness and support from the intelligent leaders of popular opinion in the British Indian Association and from the native community at large; and if the principles contended for have won their way in the discussions which have from time to time arisen, the result has been largely due to the clearly expressed sentiments of the organs of native thought, and the reasonable arguments by which they have striven to promote the interests of the people of Bengal.

"I now bid you heartily farewell, leaving with you my best wishes for the general welfare of this great country, and particularly for its successful progress in the development of sound education and the spread of useful knowledge."

W. S. ATKINSON.

Calcutta, May 8, 1875.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction prevails in the Town in regard to the wholesale prosecutions which the Justices are instituting against so-called defaulters in the registration of deaths. Perhaps the reader is not aware how these prosecutions originate. Every death is registered at the burning ghat or burial ground, when a dead body is burnt or buried. According to Indian custom the nearest relations of the deceased are present at the funeral ceremonies, and give the necessary information for registration. The clerk at the burning ghat or burial ground sends a return every week to the Health-Officer, who sends the same to the Police Inspector of the district, to which it refers, and the Inspector prosecutes on the basis of this report, that is on the information supplied by the defaulter himself. Could anything be more monstrous than such prosecutions? It is true that the ghat clerk is not a registrar appointed under the law, but this is an omission on the part of the Justices. The legislature did not contemplate double registration; we hope the Justices will see the injustice of the proceeding and take steps to remedy it. The remedy is simple. Let the clerk at the burning ghats and burial grounds be appointed registrars under the law, and the registration will be perfectly legal. Such an arrangement would save considerable trouble, inconvenience and harassment to the people. Our remarks do not of course apply to default in registration of births.

THE NEWS from Burma is of a quieting nature. We take from a morning contemporary the following summary of the Rangoon papers :

"The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* states that His Majesty has declared he "will never allow a question to be made out of such a valueless tract of land as Karennee." The writer, however, goes on to say that although peace is not likely to be disturbed, the demands of Sir Douglas Forsyth may possibly wound the vanity of the Palace clique to such an extent that they may, acting on their perverse first impluses, be inclined to lay hands on our ambassador and throw him and his party into prison. Many of the courtiers, who "are secret partisans of the Mingoon Prince, now a prisoner at Chunar," are said to be urging the King to attack the English, to his own destruction, and it is surmised that some of the young Queens, who are anxious to obtain new husbands, are also trying to persuade their venerable Lord to commit himself irrevocably by taking "hostile" measures against us. The Burmese army, also, being in a wretched state of destitution, is said to be praying for war, in the hope of improving its condition by unlimited looting. The Burmese priests, too, are unfavorably disposed towards us, and the correspondent in question thinks the Government ought to look after the reverend gentlemen located in British Burmah, who are in active correspondence with the King. Many of them visit Mandalay, "promise to burn this or take that place in his name on our side," and depart with His Majesty's blessing and bags of rupees."

Whatever newspaper correspondents may say to the contrary, it is clear that his Golden-footed Majesty is not disposed to provoke a war with our Government. His prosperity lies in peace, and we hope he realizes the full force of this truth. On the other hand we hope our Government will do nothing which is not in strict accordance with justice and honor.

THE HIGH COURT has issued the following important rule, which will take effect on the Original Side from the 1st proximo :

"When a case occupies more than one day, the plaintiff shall, every day after the first day, at the sitting of the Court, deliver, to the principal officer in attendance, a requisition to proceed with the case, with a court fee stamp affixed thereon of the value of rupees twenty [being the amount of the fee payable to the Court according to item 21 of the first of the schedules of court fees, which came into effect on the 9th of March 1874]. Such fee, if not paid by the plaintiff, may be paid by the defendant, or, if there be two or more defendants, by any one or more of them; but if not paid at all, the case may be struck out of the board, and treated as having been abandoned. If such fee be paid by the defendant, or any one or more of two or more defendants, the Court may make such order with respect thereto, on the final disposal of the suit, as to it shall seem fit.

Should not a graduated scale of fees have been prescribed according to the value of suits ?

WE HAVE been asked to state, if we know, the reason of the masterly inactivity of the School-books Committee appointed by the Bengal Government. Our answer is that we do not know it, but as we were going to press we were informed that thedelay isdeliberate. Some members of the Committee without the knowledge or consent of their colleagues have arranged with Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. for the publication of Mr. Lethbridge's History of Bengal, Mr. Clark's History of the World, and a Manual of Chemistry in Bengali. As soon as these translations will be ready, the Committee will meet, and will probably, we mean it is surmised, recommend the introduction of these works into the vernacular schools. It needs be remembered that both Messrs. Lethbridge and Clark are members of the Committee, and while their Histories will be texts in the English schools the translations thereof it is believed will be also made texts in the vernacular schools. A nice family arrangement, if the rumour, that has reached us, be true. It is observable that in Bengal private enterprize had hitherto supplied the school-books, but the Committee will effectually extinguish it by the action which rumour imputes to them.

WE ARE at a loss to understand why the *Englishman* is attempting to break a butterfly upon the wheel in the person of the author of the *Cha kur Durpan* or the Mirror of Tea Planting. It is a work of fiction, and the author says in his preface that his object has been to "amuse his readers." The drama has not much literary merit, but it seeks to depict a state of society, which had its counterpart in real life not many years ago. No one denies that the relations between the Tea planter and the coolies have of late vastly improved, but it cannot be absolutely affirmed that oppressions have altogether ceased on the plantations. In fact such oppressions arise wherever the strong prey over the weak and the rich over the poor. Why should then the tea-planters as a body take the cap on their own heads, because a dramatist has chosen to paint one of their body in fancy colors. Our contemporary seems to imply that the author may be hauled up before the High Court, but we are not quite sure whether the law laid down by Sir Mordunt Wells at a time of great political excitement would be now upheld. If the writer of a fiction be liable to criminal punishment on the pretext that he has calumniated a whole class by picturing one of that body, then literature would lose all liberty. If the *Cha kur Durpan* is a libel, and the author or publisher is liable to punishment for circulating it, our contemporary deserves greater punishment for giving it wider publicity. We do not know how many have read the text, but we have no hesitation in saying that for one who may have read it hundreds have read the translation or analysis, and our contemporary's guilt is therefore the greater. It is observable that in the *Nil Durpan* case it was the translator, Mr. Long, and not the author, who was punished.

ONE OF the six overseers, who were arbitarily dismissed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam has made the following petition to the Governor General in Council :

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF SHITANATH SEN. LATE A SUB-OVERSEER ATTACHED TO THE LOWER ASSAM DIVISION IN THE PROVINCE OF ASSAM.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Excellency's humble memorialists was serving, until very recently as a sub-overseer of the 2nd grade in the Province of Assam but by notification No. 13, dated the 13th February 1875, published in the *Assam Gazette*, the Chief Commissioner was pleased to order his removal, with that of five others, from the Department of Public Works with effect from the 1st April last. The notification was not explicit enough as to the reason of his dismissal and your Excellency's humble petitioner addressed a letter, No. 151 of the 4th March, 1875, enquiring about the grounds on which the notification in question was based and in reply he received Memorandum No. 387, dated 17th idem under the hand of Major S. T Trever, R.E., Secretary to the local Administration. According to the memorandum referred to two courses are assigned for dispensing with your petioner's services, viz, a reduction of Establishment and your petitioner's incompetency.

That your Exllency's petitioner is at a loss to understand how a reduction of establishment could necessitate the dismissal of an old servant like your Excellency's humble memorialist while new hands are being employed in other divisions of the province where his services could have been very conveniently transferred. Even after the notification above alluded to was published one Baboo Soorjea Kumar Ghose, has been appointed as asub-overseer of the 2nd grade in the Central Assam Division. As for incompetency your petitioner is entirely in the dark as in what respects he was found deficient during a period of 8 years he served as a sub-overseer of the 2nd grade when greater portion of that time he held independent charges of sub-divisions directly under the Executive Engineers whom he had the honour to serve, and who were so much satisfied with him, that they recommended him several times for promotion in the half yearly Rolls. The authority quoted by Major Trever for the dismissal of your Excellency's petitioner was also in force when your petitioner was recommended for appointment and promotion as stated above. To satisfy the local Administration your petitioner would have gladly undergone an examination in this his advanced age if that was required. Besides that your petitioner was not allowed an opportunity of rendering an explanation to the Chief Commissioner which should have been called for in justice to your poor petitioner as well the officers who so favorably reported him prior to his dismissal. It is very much to be regretted that copies of all reports, and correspondence submitted in his favour have been declined to your poor petitioner for which reason he is unable to lay his sad case before your Excellency in Council in a manner which he could desire but he hopes, that if the original papers referred to in this petition and its enclosures as per list marked A be called for, and referrence made to them, the hardship which your Excellency's petitioner has been subjected to will appear very clearly.

It will be seen from the statement of his service that your petitioner would have been entitled to compensation pension under the Civil Pension Code Section 47, if he was only allowed to continue in the service for 15 months more; in which case he would not have the painful necessity of laying this appeals against the orders of so high an authority as the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

In conclusion, your humble memorialist earnestly craves your Excellency in Council to pass such orders in his case as

may appear just and proper to your Excellency's Government.

And your poor petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

The action of the Chief Commissioner was most capricious, but we hope the Government of India will mete out justice to the poor sufferers.

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WHILE THE whole Indian world is glad that Sir George Campbell has left the country for the country's good, and English journalists, who have had some taste of his mischievous eccentricities, wish him back to India to keep England out of harm's way, there is one partizan left, who seems to be valiant enough to do battle for his hero. He is the editor of the *Friend of India* under the present regime. This gentleman in his last issue has filed a serious indictment against Lord Northbrook. Whilst every rational man applauded the noble self-sacrifice of Lord Northbrook in coming down from Simla post haste to the capital the moment the alarum bell was sounded by his Lieutenant, this impartial critic says that "his Lordship came full of jealousy of Sir George Campbell, and with the plain purpose that whatever credit was to be got by surmounting the calamity, should be reaped by himself, while the discredit of any failure in the arrangements was to fall upon the local government." And how does he prove the charge? He says: "The attitude which the Supreme Government really took up towards Sir George Campbell was concealed from the public, and it was only the few who knew the jealous hostility with which every step of the local administration was watched, while professions were being made in public of the sympathy and support that were being accorded thereto." And where are the proofs in support of this assertion? Absolutely none. The writer refers to the difference of opinion between the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor on the export question, and every body knows it. It is not our object to discuss that question, but we cannot understand why such a difference of opinion should be imputed to an unworthy motive in the Viceroy.

In all other respects the Viceroy gave full adhesion to the proposals of the Lieutenant Governor. He held conferences to which he invited Sir George and his satellites, and after fair and full discussion adopted the recommendations of the local officers. It was only when Sir George established a telegraphic communication between Belvedere and Serampore in total forgetfulness of loyalty to his chief the latter rebuked him. Then while Sir George Campbell issued reams of papers containing reports and instructions, he could give no definite information as to the extent of the loss of crops or keep his own officers in proper discipline. He did not know the extent of old stores in the country, which seriously affected the estimates of supplies. He could not mature plans for transport of food. While Sir George was bandying words with the Viceroy, the famine stole a march upon Tirhoot; the Patna Commissioner came in hot haste for succour; Sir George went to Behar to see things with his own eyes, but he was too weak to do active work. He returned after doing all that he could. The prospect of the country was very gloomy. Lord Northbrook remembered the blunder committed by Lord Lawrence in allowing Sir Cecil Beadon to hold on whilst he was ill and unfit for active work, a blunder which Sir George Campbell in his Orissa FamineReport had himself most strongly condemned, and His Lordship after taking medical reports and also Sir George's own word that he would not be able to stand another hot season insisted upon his resignation, and in order to provide against the contingency deputed Sir Richard Temple to Behar to take the command of the famine campaign. Such is the history of the difference between Lord Northbrook and Sir George Campbell on the Famine question, and we are told by the new *Friend* that "a more discreditable passage is not to be found in the history of our rule in India, than the conduct of the Supreme Government towards the local administration of Bengal, throughout the early months of this great calamity." The critic then goes on to say: "If instead of being the intensely self-conscious, vain man he really is, Lord Northbrook had the least generosity of character, he would have loyally cast himself from the first upon the man whose special duty it was to meet the calamity—the one man most fitted in the country to do so, by a consensus of opinion. He would loyally and frankly have placed all the resources of the Supreme Government behind him, and sympathizingly assured him that he would take his full share of the responsibility of what was done. *But it was not in Lord Northbrook*; and his vanity and jealousy went near to have filled the world with a story of suffering never before heard of. The unforeseen circumstance that the granaries of the Punjab were full to overflowing with accumulations of food from past years, and the fact that the food reserves of the people proved to be immensely greater than we dared hope, saved his reputation the reproach of a calamity greater than the mind willingly dwells upon." The public have, however, passed their verdict upon Lord Northbrook's Famine administration, and it is not likely to be altered by what this partisan of Sir George Campbell may say. Truth is always welcome, but it is because the *Friend*, while feigning to love truth, has treated his readers to a tissue of bare-faced inventions and misrepresentations, we deem it our duty to enter a protest against such discreditable attempt.

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# THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

With reference to the proclamation about the deposition of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, the *Sahachar* says, except the rapacious parasites and the greedy vultures who usually prowl about the precincts of lewd and licentious native princes, none will have reason to complain of the measure finally adopted by the Government of India. By standing guarantee for security against external and internal disturbance, the British Government deprives the subjects of tributary princes the only remedy they can have recourse to in case of misrule and oppression, and when that misrule and oppression is persistently maintained the paramount power is under a tacit obligation to offer a relieving hand. Can that prince deserve a moment's thought who squandered money like water, sucked the people's life blood for sensual indulgences, in whose territories justice was sold to the highest bidder, and in whose reign the honor of a woman of beauty was never safe?

Alluding to the deposition of the Gaekwar and the conduct of Mulhar Rao, the *Educational Gazette* observes that we cannot flatter ourselves with hope that those princes who still occupy high seats in India will continue to enjoy their dignity. All examples have been lost upon us and we have not profited by experience. What obtains amongst princes holds as well among zemindars and persons in the middle sphere of life. So where do we observe signs of progress and improvement?

The *Burhanuggur Sumachar* is grieved to find that the action of the Indian authorities in the case of the Gaekwar of Baroda has not been indicative of the magnanimity and good sense which mark the English character. If the deposition of the Gaekwar was a foregone conclusion there is no excuse for the enormous expenditure which has been incurred in appointing a commission of equiry and in conducting the prosecution. It was in the power of the Government to calculate all the possible contingencies of the trial, whether it would order an unqualified acquittal or unanimous condemnation or whether there be a division of opinion amongst the Commissioners. The matter about the irregularities of the Baroda Government had been in a manner condoned so far as the past was concerned by giving that Government time for improvement. To have cancelled the past proceedings and condemned the Gaekwar on the score of misgovernment has been an act of great inconsiderateness and childish fickleness.

We are glad to find that the district of Rajshye has got its newspaper organ. The editor very modestly declines to make any profession of its principles and sentiment and barely contents himself with saying that the *Rajshye Sumachar* will endeavour to fulfil the objects for which a newspaper is started

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# Correspondence.

## A WONDERFUL CALF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—This morning a most wonderful and *Lusus-naturæ* was exhibited in the Cutcherry. It was a dead calf of red color having one head but four mouths and four tongues and attached to the chin was a long bony thing covered with white hairs and in resemblance was like a man's head, it was round and had marks (distinct) of eyes, eye-brows and nose as that of a man. The eyes, were closed, the eye-brows black and the nose flat. Thousands and thousands of people, men, women, and children from the city and all the travellers and passers-by were flocking and gathering together in order to see this freak of nature. Nothing to be heard from their mouths but "Ha Parmeshri maya kou amjhe. Hai Hai khoda ki kya kudrat hai oh allah—A ri bhai des jo na kara so thor—narain ka mauz kon jane." Indeed Mr. Editor the men were very right in their wonder and praising God, for really the creature was a wonderful and beautiful one. It would be better if the Civil Surgeon takes the dead body and preserves it and sends it to the Metropolitan Museum. It was brought from the village of Luktara Police Station Circle Paprenda in this district, the date of its birth was the 5th; the owner evidently brought it in the hope of getting some reward, being unconscious that the "Sarkar" does not give reward for such things. Indeed, he would have reaped a good harvest had he demanded even a pice from the spectators by keeping it in some closed house and not to allow any one to see it without first taking the pice.

Yours most obedient servant.
A MAHAJAN.

*Banda, 5th May*, 1875.

## MUKTEARS OF THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Sir,—What would become of the old muktears is a question which occurs to every sensible man on perusing the notice given by the Judges and published in your issue of the 10th current. Do the Judges mean to starve them and their families !!! You have remarked very rightly that there are persons of twenty years' standing n the muktears list. Indeed we know one with whom we have a dealing for more than thirty years and against whom we have no cause for complaint. In fact the muktears as a body were of immense service to the traders and merchants and their earnings may be termed "a fruit of honest industry." Our court business is much interfered with since their ejectment from the court premises. We would therefore with due deference to the opinion of the learned Judges, solicit reconsideration of the question, in the hope that a selection may be made from among the old muktears who are really deserving of public support.

Your faithfully
TRADERS AND MERCHANTS.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secy. Coompta Native General Library, Carwar... | 28 | 7 | 0 |
| Midnapore Public Library | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Gopaul Biswas Rao Esq., Dhar | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Major R. C. Money, Julpigoree | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Dr. J. Murdoch Madras | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Vencatta Cheelum Esq., Bellary | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Bhundara Public Library | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Baboo Bonowareelall Bose, Lahore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Ramsoonder Ghose, Rajshpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Tareenypersad Roy, Moheshraka | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Brojokunt Roy, Rungpore | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Nursingchunder Mookerjee, Wurdah | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Tarrucknath Chatterjee, Bhaboriah | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Kadernath Mookerjee, Shahebgunge | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Anundsoonder Mozoomdar, Ryegunj | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Huridas Vihari Das, Bhownaggar | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Anundnath Roy, Dinagepore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Bholanath Das, Gowhatty | 13 | 4 | 0 |

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# Government Notifications.

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*May* 19, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 8th May* 1875.—Mr. C. Marshall, Collector of Customs and Conservator of the Port of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. Warden, Assistant Collector of Customs and Assistant Conservator of the Port of Chittagong is appointed to act as Collector of Customs and Conservator of that Port during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. Marshall, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the date of his being relieved of the office of Commissioner of the Patna Division.

Mr. Henry Granville Sharp, B. A., Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is allowed leave for one month under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

*The 11th May* 1875.—Mr. George Abraham Greirson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for fifteen days, to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Bengali, to be held in Calcutta in July next.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Gopaul Chunder Banerjea is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy in the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, or until further orders.

The orders of the 15th March last, appointing Mr. Robart Cornish, to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Nuddea, will have effect from the 6th April 1875.

Mr. Lucas Burnet Blacker King, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, is appointed to act in the First Grade Magistrates and Collectors,

Mr. John Foster Stevens reverted to his acting appointment as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 1st instant, being the date following the day of his making over charge of the Pooree Magistracy.

The following officers are appointed to act in the First and Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors respectively.

*In the First Grade.*

Mr. James Pratt, M.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, on leave.

Mr. Leonard Charles Abott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajeeporo.

Mr. Francis William Badcock, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on Settlement work, Bhagulpore.

*In the Second Grade.*

Mr. Henry Gillon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore.

Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bongong.

Mr. Alfred Hinuber Haggard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Buxar.

*The 17th May* 1875.—Mr. G. K. Webster, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested

with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands in the district of 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. J. Elliot, C.S., reported his departure from India preparatory to retirement on the 10th May 1875.

Baboo Mohanund Gupto, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The grain accounts of the Durbhanga district having been closed, the services of Mr. J. H. Biddulph, of the Accounts Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Financial Department, with effect from the 15th May 1875.

# Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

Required for the Moorshedabad District from the 1st July 1875, a District Engineer, on a salary of Rupees 400 rising to Rupees 500 per mensem. All Candidates must possess qualifications equal to those of an Executive Engineer, Public Works Department. An Overseer is also required on Rupees 100 per mensem with Rupees 25 horse allowance.—No application will be received after the 15th June 1875.

(Sd.) W. WAVELL.
*Chairman of the District Road Cess Committee.*
*Berhampore 22nd May* 1875. 119

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HUTAM !!! (*Great Ornamented*)

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WANTED A SITUATION.

An Experienced Second Grade Overseer late of the P. W. Department about eight years, is open to engagement under a Native Estate. Address care of the Editor of the HINDOO PATRIOT. 117

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# Notice.

1. Wanted a family Doctor for His Highness the Moharajah of Tipperah.
2. None need apply who is not a Civil Surgeon nor an Assistant Surgeon.
3. In the case of a Civil Surgeon, the pay will be Rs. 400 a month to be raised to Rs. 600 gradually.
4. In the case of an Assistant Surgeon, the pay will be Rs. 200 a month to be raised to 400 Rs. gradually.
5. Application together with all testimonials are to be addressed to His Highness the Maharajah of Tipperah.
6. Applications are to be received up to the 30th May 1875.

By order.
NIL MONY DAS,
DEWAN OF
116 *His Highness the Maharajah of Tipperah.*

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THE ORIENTAL MUSIC SCHOOL.

The undersigned beg to inform the Native Public of Calcutta that they will soon open a Music School at the premises of the Shambazar Aided Vernacular School, No. 126 Shambazar Street, on the 4th Joista 1282 B. S Monday the 17th May 1875, when the practice of singing and of playing Pakhawaj, Setara, Esraj Harmonium and Flute will be taught in truly correct and progressive principles. All Music shall be taught from a very simple and expressive Musical notation by the adoption of which the study of Hindu Music in all its Branches has been wonderfully facilitated. Lessons and lectures will be given at night from 7 to 9 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of the Week. Both Indian and European systems of Music will be taught on the Harmonium and Flute. None but students of certified character of an age not under 15 years shall be admitted. The rate of schooling fee is one Rupee per month in advance for each branch, and every student admitted will have to deposit one month's schooling fee which shall be returned to him when withdrawing from the school. The undersigned earnestly solicit the patronage of the encouraging public in their undertaking.

*Calcutta, 7th May* 1875. } GOPAUL CHANDER CHAKRAVARTI.
KRISHNA DHANA BANERJEA.
(107)

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# T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

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## Cast Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

| No. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 16 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 27-8 | 32 | 36 ea. |
| Price of Piping per foot ... ... ... As. | | 12 | Re. | | | | 1-4 |
| Gallons Water, per minute | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 15 |

## Hand Pumps, No. 35.

| | 2½ | 3 | 3½ | 4 in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 40 | 55 | 65 | 75 each. |
| Price of Piping for do ... Re. | 1 | 1-4 | 1-12 | 1-12 p. foot. |
| Gallons Water, per minute | 12, | 15, | 18, | 20. |

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. we fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

## Cast Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

| | 2½ | 3 | 3½ | 4 in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 107 ... ... Rs. | 80, | 90, | 105, | 120. |
| No. 36½ ... ... ,, | — | 65, | 110, | 120. |

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet and upwards.

## Galvanized Wrought Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 Legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs. 130 each.

## Galvanized Wrought Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 feet 6 inch, under spout Rs. 115 each.

*Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.* 99

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**"Ready.—Entrance Examination." "A Geographical Companion to the Histories,"** by Messrs. Tannock and Lorimer. To be had at the **"Britannia Press,"**—1. Wellington Square, Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 1-6-0 per copy, Exclusive of postage
" Rs. 1-8-0 per copy, inclusive of postage.
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TO RAJAHS, ZEMINDARS &c.

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PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

*Sole Agents* B. M. SIRCAR & Co. (19)

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## Fifty Rupees Reward.

THE above reward will be given to any body who will be able to supply the undersigned with satisfactory news of Doorga Doss Chatterjea, a student of the 2nd Class of the Oriental Seminary, who left home on Thursday, the 29th April, in a fit of anger, and has not been since heard of. Doorga Doss is abont 18 years old and his face bears small pox marks.

UNNODA PROSAD CHATTERJEA,
(109) 336 *Chitpore Road, Calcutta.*

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SPEECHES IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD MAYO G. M. S. I.
*Late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*
PRICE RUPEES (6) SIX PER COPY.
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